

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI, No. 89.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY NOVEMBER 5, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2330.

## THE MIKADO IS TOASTED

Banquet Given at  
the Japanese  
Consulate.

### "BANZAIS" FOR THE EMPEROR

The President and Governor Re-  
membered—Consul and Mme.  
Saito Entertain.

**H**IS IMPERIAL Japanese Majesty's Consul, Hon. Miki Saito, and his wife were the hosts at a banquet given last evening at the Imperial Consulate on Nuuanu avenue, at which about two hundred and fifty of the representative Japanese officials, business men and capitalists were present. The entrances and circular driveways leading to the front piazza were lighted by Japanese lanterns, all of which bore the sun-disk and rays of the national flag of Japan. The long strings of lanterns reaching from the trees which border the sidewalk and festooning the veranda showed the brilliant hues of the red and white bunting which was draped from pillar to pillar. Above the entrance where the guests were received, the yellow conventional chrysanthemum, symbolic of the imperial authority, gleamed brightly. The consulate was brilliantly lighted displaying to advantage the decorations of palm branches, ferns and chrysanthemums, relieved here and there by the bright colors of the flag.

The guests, in evening dress, were received at the main entrance by two attaches of the consulate and conducted with ceremony through the hallway to the parlors leading to the reception parlor. Consul Miki Saito, Madame Saito, Vice-Consul Okabe, Madame Okabe, Mr. S. P. Sacko, Mr. S. Yoshiy, Mr. S. Nagasawa and Mr. S. Mori, stood in line before a background of greenery with a dash of the yellow chrysanthemum flowers in full bloom. The Consul and his wife were most cordial in their reception of the guests. The latter after paying their respects passed out into the dining-lanai and thence to the rear lawn, where a large marquee had been erected, beneath which were seven long tables laden with toothsome delicacies. The gentlemen were given temporary seats to one side of the tables, while the ladies were entertained in the parlors of the consulate, until all the guests had been received.

Rarely has such a pretty sylvan and garden scene been presented in Honolulu for an evening entertainment as that at the Consulate. The marquee covered the entire open space between the small office buildings and everywhere the national colors of the Mikado's realm were on view. The offices and fences were hidden behind long strips of bunting, with here and there, in vivid contrast, a curtain of palest blue and white in Venetian stripes. The prettiest sight of all was the array of chrysanthemums in full bloom arranged with dainty grace by Madame Saito. The flowers have been carefully trained under her supervision until they had attained a size seldom seen in Honolulu. They were arranged in three tiers, with masses of ferns and leaves between, in order that the rich yellow would be brought out at its best. Above this charming conservatory setting large Japanese lanterns with flower designs traced upon the transparent coverings, shed a soft light.

The tables were laden with the choicest viands of the season, with cold meats, salads, sandwiches and cake, while the glasses were kept filled to the brim with punch. Lager was also served. As all the guests with one or two exceptions were Japanese the white chopsticks were used. Seating arrangements were made for the ladies' table, over which Madame Saito presided, while the gentlemen partook of the eatables standing at their places.

At 7:30 o'clock Consul Saito and Madame Saito entered the marquee, followed by the ladies, who took their places around the table, and at a given signal from Mrs. Saito seated themselves. The gentlemen then took their places. The glasses were filled with punch, and a general health toast was drunk. The glasses were once more filled, and Consul Saito, stepping to a place in full view of his guests, called for three cheers for the Japanese Emperor, and with a hearty "banzai" or "long life," the toast was drunk and repeated with a will. After a short interval the Consul proposed a similar toast for the President of the United States, and later for the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed during the toasts.

Mr. Iminishi, on behalf of the guests, arose and with uplifted glass, thanked the Consul and his wife for their kindness in inviting the Japanese people to honor the Emperor's birthday, and

## SCHLEY SMILINGLY FACES HIS CRITICS.

The Man Who Sent Cervera's Ships to a Swift Finish Now Awaits  
Verdict on His Own Fate.



Big guns and smoking charges did not daunt the hero of Santiago when he had to face a grim enemy on the rolling main. Firm and self-reliant as on the day when the fate of Cuba's freedom was sealed by his act, the old sea dog now faces the legal guns and perhaps smokeless charges which he has demanded the right to face.

## CORONER'S JURY BRINGS IN ITS WOOD ALCOHOL VERDICT

The coroner's inquest over Holopii, the native who died from the effects of drinking wood alcohol, was held last night at 7:30 p. m. The jury had to go to the Queen's Hospital, where the only witness examined, George Apili, also a wood-alcohol victim, lay seriously ill. Apili was a very sick man when he was taken to the hospital, and was totally blind. Yesterday he was better, however, and though he was not able to distinguish things, he could tell the difference between light and shade. He testified that on Thursday of last week he was at work outside of Bertelman's house while the deceased, Holopii, and a native called O'Shea were working inside. O'Shea called Apili and gave him a drink of whiskey, whereupon he showed him a demijohn of wood alcohol and asked him if he knew how to mix it as he used to make it. Apili said that he did, and took a bottle into which he mixed one-fourth wood alcohol and three-fourths of water. Of this mixture he himself drank first three-fourths of a glass and later half a glass. O'Shea

drank half a glass and Holopii drank what was left in the bottle, which was quite a quantity. After this O'Shea took an empty demijohn and one containing wood alcohol, and all three went off as far as Spreckels' bank, where Apili asked O'Shea to give him some of the wood alcohol. O'Shea filled his lunch pail with the stuff, giving him about one gallon, with which Apili went home. The next day Apili fell sick and was blind, so thinking that salts would be a good thing for his case, he took a good sized dose of them. Later on, however, when he heard of Holopii's death, he got frightened and was taken to the Queen's Hospital, where he now is. The jury returned to the office of Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, where the medical evidence was heard. The following verdict was returned: That the said Holopii, male Hawaiian, came to his death in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on the 24 day of November, A. D. 1901, from drinking wood alcohol, said wood alcohol having been taken by said Holopii voluntarily and without intent to commit suicide. And this jury would recommend that persons dealing in or having in their

possession poison known as wood alcohol should take precautions that none other than responsible persons have access to it.

CHAS. F. CHILLINGWORTH,  
Coroner.

Signed A. E. MURPHY,  
ALLEN DUNN,  
E. K. DUVAUCHELLE,  
C. H. LEMON,  
CHESTER SMITH,  
J. H. McDONOUGH.

### Leprosy Not Due to Mosquitoes.

There is not the slightest evidence that any species of mosquito existing in the Hawaiian Islands is capable of propagating any infectious disease. The Culex Anopheles, which transmits malarial fever, is not found here. Nor is the other species which is proved to communicate yellow fever.

Leprosy is but slightly contagious, although a terrible and incurable disease. It is well established that its chief means of infection is by the secretions of the mouth, transmitted by kissing, by smoking pipes together, and by eating with the fingers from the same dish, to which practices the Hawaiians are greatly addicted, and therefore have been terrible sufferers from leprosy. Other races very rarely contract the disease.—The Friend.

## SAFETY IN CUT WIRES

Use the Axe on a  
Burning Cop-  
per End.

### LIVE CONDUCTOR A GREAT MENACE

Superintendent Corcoran Discusses  
Quickest Plan to do Away With  
a Sputtering Telephone.

**W**HAT is to be done by a householder when a telephone discharges electricity from a cross-cut wire?

What is to be done if a live wire falls in such a way as to threaten one's home with fire?

Live wires sputtering about the sidewalks, menacing the lives of all foot passengers, twisting upon the roadways, endangering the people passing in vehicles, promise to be even more in evidence during these winter months than during the season passing. If the ideas of the managers of the electric companies are correct, as the winds and rains will bring tree boughs down upon the electric light wires and form arcs which will burn the wires and permit the living ends to fall to the ground.

Owing to the crossing of so many telephone wires and lighting wires, the high current of the latter is often communicated to the former and the result is not only burned out instruments, but as well often serious frights to the people and in some cases danger of fire where the telephones are placed close to dry wooden partitions. In addition to the scare the danger makes it necessary that every one should know at least what may be done quickly for the protection of the house, in so far as one who has not appliances to handle live wires may act.

"Our telephones have ample protection from a crossing with a light current," said J. H. Corcoran, superintendent of the telephone company, last evening. "We have fuses in each instrument and at the cable heads, as well as upon our switch boards. The fuse which is in the instrument will blow up at seven-tenths of an ampere, which is a very low current indeed. In case however there is an arcing caused by the contact of the wires above the instrument, an easy and safe way is to simply take a hatchet, with a dry handle, and cut the wires above the point where the contact is formed.

"Ordinarily there will be no need of this, but in isolated cases there may come a time when the wires lose their insulation and touch so as to form an arc. There would be no danger to one so cutting a wire unless there was a contact with the metal which touches the wire. Of course one must not use iron or steel pliers, or a pair of scissors, or anything which is a conductor of electricity, or he will get a nasty shock. Once the wires are cut there is little danger of any more trouble, for the insulation is very good and the copper will not be in contact.

"When a light wire falls the same thing should be done. The wire should be cut and the free end put in a dry high place where it cannot touch anything which will form a ground. Any one who will take an axe with a dry handle may cut the wires without any danger of a shock. The wires should be cut as high as possible from the ground, and if one can take a stick and put the end in a dry place where it does not touch the ground, there will be no further danger.

"Of course the moment the contact of the live wire with the ground is ended there is no more danger from fire, though the danger to one who touches it is as great of course. The completion of the current by grounding is what causes the trouble. The danger too is much greater during the wet season for then the electricity may be carried by otherwise non-conductors."

The fact that the current is not shut off by the electric company when there is a falling of a live wire, has been very much discussed, and it is probable that under the new wiring plans there will be less danger than formerly. The circuits are so arranged that they may be shut off with greater ease and less discomfort to others using current from the same wires. The small circuits will permit the shutting off of the power without cutting out so many users as of old.

(Continued on Page 4)







## SIX MONTHS TIME IS UP

### Fire Court Will Continue to Sit.

(From Saturday's daily.)

WHERE the intentions of the legislature which created it followed out the Court of Fire Commissioners would have been abolished by time limitation yesterday. Fortunately the specific intention of the legislature in this respect was omitted from the act, and the court will no doubt sit until its labors are completed, depending upon the legislature to reimburse them at its next session.

The fire court has far from completed its labors, and will not do so for several months. Hardly more than three-fifths of the number of claims filed, aggregating over 6,000, have been heard and far from that number have been adjudicated.

The act to provide for the "ascertainment and payment of all claims which may be made by persons whose property was destroyed by fire in the years A. D. 1898 and 1899 under orders of the Board of Health" fixes the time of the service of said court by implication only.

There is no specific reference in the law to the term for which the said commissioners should be appointed, but in providing salaries for but six months, it is generally considered that it was the intention to limit the court to such a length of time.

The act was signed by Governor Dole, and became a law on the 30th day of April, 1901, and on the first of May following the Governor issued commissions to the present five members of the court. Consequently if the law had limited the court to six months their term of service must have ended yesterday. By omitting this provision from the statute the commission is still enabled to act, and will undoubtedly now work until every claim has been heard and adjudicated, even though it takes them until January or February of next year. With the matter of expenses to keep the commission running through that time some other method must be adopted.

The appropriation for the commission provided the following sums for expenses:

Commissioners' at \$10 per diem while in session.....	\$9,000
Counsel for Territory at \$250 per month.....	1,500
Clerk of Commission at \$150 per month.....	900
Stenographer at \$125 per month.....	750
Interpreters at \$10 per diem.....	1,800
Bailiff at \$75 per month.....	450
Incidentals.....	400
Government witnesses.....	2,000

The total appropriation for expenses of the commission was \$17,400 as noted in the figures given above. While the commissioners were appointed six months ago, their actual sessions did not begin until the middle of May and the clerk, stenographer, bailiff, etc., did not begin their duties until that day. Consequently the six months would not actually expire until the middle of the present month, and as the court has not been in session every day, there is still considerable of the appropriation unspent. It is estimated that of the \$9,000 set apart for the pay of the five commissioners there is an unexpended balance sufficient to keep the court running for nearly two months. With the clerk, stenographer and bailiff it is different, as those officials were to receive a fixed salary each month, which will have been absorbed before the end of November. The money for expenses after that time must be secured from some other source. There is some possibility of having an additional amount turned over from some other fund for the use of the court, and if this cannot be legally done, the court will continue its sessions and trust to the next legislature to reimburse it for expenses and moneys paid out. The fund set aside for government witnesses has not been very heavily drawn upon, and may furnish some relief.

In order to facilitate the work of the commission the court has been divided into two sections. Only a majority of the commissioners is needed to hear claims, and while three members are sitting in court, two are busily engaged in adjudicating the claims which have already been heard. By this means considerable time is saved, and the big rush at the close of the session will be avoided. A large number of cases have already been decided but the court's findings will not be made public until every claim is adjudicated. Otherwise there is a likelihood of the court's decisions being used as a basis for representations at the hearing of other claims.

The fire court has been occupied all week with Chinese claims. Next week miscellaneous claims will be heard, including Hawaiian, and the claims of foreigners other than Japanese and Chinese. It is not unlikely that the "hole in the ground" investigation will be heard, this coming week.

There is to be a little further investigation also of the historical Oo feather cloak, which is listed at \$500. The one question which is not yet satisfactorily presented is, as to the real ownership of the famous garment, and the court will hear the testimony of a single witness on that point in executive session some time next week.

#### A VIOLENT ATTACK OF CROUP CURED.

"Last winter an infant child of mine had croup in a violent form," says Elder John W. Rogers, a Christian Evangelist, of Filley, Mo., U. S. A. "I gave her a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and in a short time all danger was past and the child recovered."



SETH LOW, ANTI-TAMMANY CANDIDATE.

Seth Low for the second time has tendered his resignation as president of Columbia College to accept the nomination of the anti-Tammany forces for mayor of New York. Four years ago Mr. Low offered his resignation under similar conditions, but the trustees refused to act upon it. Mr. Low was defeated in the campaign for mayor at that time.

## SCOPE OF THE HONOLULU ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE GIVEN

The plan of the Anti-Saloon League is to do here, as elsewhere, a general temperance work of education, moral suasion, local suasion, or whatever is practical and best for the cause. We have no thought of spending much time in inquiring into individual habits, or one's partisan politics or any mere incidental, but our plan is first to sense the situation. To this end I have spent some little time and pains in the study of the history, institutions, spirit, laws and customs of this group of islands, pertaining to the liquor traffic and its results and have gotten much information and some encouragement. We have also made it a point, and shall continue to do so, to get by personal inquiry, from so many as we can reach and talk with, the consensus of the best citizens as to what is the real situation and need and what methods to adopt for practical results.

Our League is a practical organization of practical citizens, and we have no time nor disposition for things that are fanatical nor simply ideal, but are planning for that and only that which is practical, reasonable and reachable. We recognize that temperance success is largely conditional upon temperance sentiment. When public sentiment is not high and strong it is hard for any government to control the liquor traffic. The finance department finds it difficult to refuse applications for license by whomsoever made. The police department finds it hard to enforce or even defend the temperance provisions of the law, and the legislature can more easily enact for further license than for further restriction. Then the saloons have their inns, and drunkenness, gambling and their concomitants have their rampages.

Then good people can be persuaded that alcoholic liquors are licensed in the interest of temperance and sobriety—that the way to decrease drunkenness is to increase the institutions which produce it. Then—GOD SAVE THE DAY!

But when there is a lively public interest in the question and the people are alert to the damage and iniquity of the liquor curse, and to the fact that the government is "of the people and by the people," and that they (the people) have the power and responsibility of its (the traffic's) control, the conditions are so changed that temperance success is greatly facilitated and often becomes popular. It is plain that much good temperance work has been done in these islands during the last century and good sentiment built. During the latter part of the period it is possible that governmental transition was so absorbing that

temperance agitation somewhat relaxed, also that the coming of a mixed multitude to these islands, many of whom are not temperance people, has decreased the average of temperance sentiment. Doubtless there is considerable of it that is latent, waiting to be stirred to potential action.

Appreciating therefore what good sentiment exists the League has planned to increase the same by a rational, wholesome agitation, through pulpit, press and much literature, freely circulated among the people.

An item of this literature will be a folder, setting forth the laws of Hawaii pertaining to the liquor traffic, by which all may conveniently inform themselves on this important subject.

The League has also planned, through its department of law enforcement, to assist the "powers that be," in every proper and practical way to make these laws more effectual for the restriction and control of this giant monster of misery and crime, which is so rapidly increasing among us.

Furthermore, the Anti-Saloon League is giving special consideration to the question of the enactment, at the earliest convenience, of better laws—the best indeed that shall be found practicable, for the control of this curse. We are working for the general good—present and future—of all classes, and our organization being thoroughly "Omni-Partisan and Inter-Denominational," has such broad catholicity that all kinds and degrees of people interested in temperance and good government can find place and work with us and feel no embarrassment; because it is patriotic and common ground for republicans, democrats and socialists; protestants, Romanists, Hebrews and all religions. In the States the practical qualities of the League and its work have won for it the co-operation of the temperance people of all political parties and all religious faiths. All evangelical denominations are heartily advocating it. Archbishop Ireland is vice president of the national organization, while Bishop Watson and other Catholics are active workers, and Hebrew rabbis, with others, are federating against the evil which destroys the home, the church and the state. And here, in this group of lovely islands, all friends of the cross, the flag, or humanity, are invited to put in their oars and pull together for the relief and progress of all classes and for all good interests here represented.

L. M. HARTLEY,  
Superintendent Anti-Saloon League.

## A HONOLULU WOMAN GETS NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES

A Honolulu lady has received a letter from her brother in the Philippines, from which we take the following extracts:

There was a terrible massacre of soldiers down on the island of Samar the other day, one whole company of the Ninth Infantry was surrounded by bolomen while they were at dinner, and only a few out of the whole company escaped. The Filipinos seem to be getting bolder since McKinley's murder, and many of the people here predict that there will be another uprising.

Armstrong's boat took a lot of native and white soldiers down to the scene of the massacre the other day, and I guess we will get the full particulars when he comes back.

I think this will be a good lesson to the people in the states, who are always crying out that we are killing the poor Filipinos needlessly. Just think of the mothers and wives that lost sons and husbands that day! I wonder what they think about the poor Filipinos.

You could search the world all over and you couldn't find another race that are as contemptible as the Goo-Gooes. They are taught to beg and steal from the cradle, and they remember their teachings to the grave. If they have the upper hand of you, there are none so haughty as they; but you get the upper hand, and they are the most cringing and servile vermin that ever infested the world. Words cannot describe the brutality and fierceness of the average Filipino. An Apache is a smiling babe compared with these brutes! It is an every-day occurrence to pick up a paper and find out

that some Filipinos have been caught burying a man alive. Next to cock-fighting, I think that their favorite sport is burying people.

I guess I had better quit talking about them, as I lose my temper and the dirty "canaille" are not worth it; but I will say that if Bryan ever gets in, God pity the Americans that are in the Philippines. The natives think that Bryan is their right-hand man, and if he had gotten in on the last election I shudder to think of the results. Their ignorance is something appalling, and their chiefs just tell them "any old thing," and the poor fools believe it. Some American nigger told one of them that McKinley was a nigger, and I could not convince him to the contrary. They think the American nigger is a superior sort of a being, and it makes a "Goo-Goo" girl as proud as can be if she can catch one for a husband. This applies to the lower class.

We had quite impressive services here on the day of McKinley's funeral, the army, navy and civil government participating. All of the spare troops around Manila were in the parade, and the other ceremonies, and when the men-of-war opened up to fire the salute, it looked like a second battle of Manila with Dewey left out. The day was intensely hot, and I saw soldier after soldier drop in the ranks from heat.

Tell Jack that there is no work going on here yet to amount to anything. Everything is waiting for Congress to give us some kind of assurance that the "Constitution follows the Flag." People are afraid to invest their money, as they get no protection as yet.

adult. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

Banister shoes at Manufacturers' Shoe Company.

## BOTH SIDES IN A RUSH

### Rapid Transit Men Hold to Their Right.

(From Saturday's daily.)

WITH a rush the men working in the new roadbed of the Rapid Transit company on lower King street answered the call of their foreman yesterday morning and came out of the ditch, and with a similar rush teamsters and shovellers with a dozen wagons of the Works department took to their vehicles and drove away. But the railroad men had no other intention than to place a pile of rails so that the wagons could not be brought close to the piles of earth excavated in preparing for the line, and as these were the objections of the drays they went off empty and peace rested where there might have been war. It was only one round, and that was soon over.

The difficulty which threatened to raise a riot arose over the disposition of the earth which is being taken out of the ditch made for the laying of the new tracks. The roads department had the idea that the contractor's plan was to take away all this earth and replace it with rock. So it was that the order was given that this debris be taken off the street and carted to the low ground further along King street. However it is the intention of the contractor to use the macadam and much of the earth in filling in between the ties of the track as laid and consequently the removal of any of it would mean a delay in the completion of the work.

When the teams of W. C. Achi, which are employed by the road department, appeared yesterday morning they were placed alongside the excavation and the men began to load the wagons from the piles of earth. There was objection made but as Contractor McKee was at a different point on the work, the Public Works Department people would not heed the protest of the luna. Finally the contractor appeared and when remonstrance failed he gave the orders to place obstructions in the way, and then the teams were driven off, as the instructions to take the earth did not include fighting for it.

As soon as the trouble appeared the men at interest got together and soon adjusted matters, and now there will be no effort on the part of the Roads men to take away any of the filling until the completion of the work of the contractor laying the line. The plan of the Roads Bureau was to utilize the material which was thus excavated for the purpose of easily filling in the stretch of King street which crosses the rice fields at such a low grade. The regular grade of the street across this low stretch is from six inches to a foot and a half above the present grade. During the winter rains much of this district is under mud and the Roads Bureau is now engaged in the filling in of this street so that there will be no difference between the grade given to the Rapid Transit company and that of the roadway.

This improvement of the makai side of the road puts the Tramways in a pocket along this stretch of the street. The line of the Rapid Transit company is to be laid parallel with the old road and makai. The roadway is to be elevated and the Tramways line will either have to be raised also or it will be absolutely out of it at a lower grade, where the water will fill the tracks, as it pours off the higher levels.

In a shooting scrape in Virginia, Robert Hufferd, a prominent merchant, and Dr. C. R. McDaniel, a well known physician, were fatally wounded. John Walden, a deputy sheriff, was also badly hurt.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.  
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities, whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 125¢—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

### CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. Trade words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

### CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.

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will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

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If sufficient inducements are offered

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Your Premises,  
Stables and  
Outhouses

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PURE  
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And in  
Good Condition.

One Pint will make a  
Bucket of the best disinfecting

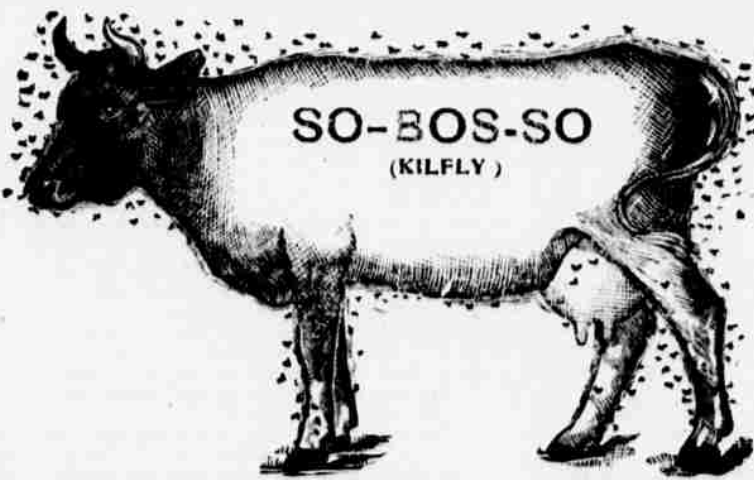
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Price 25c per Pint.

Put up in gallon, 5  
gallon and barrel containers.

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SO-BOS-SO  
(KILFLY)

A Liquid Mixture  
Designed to Protect  
COWS AND HORSES  
From Torture by  
Flies : : : :

A Valuable Disinfectant and Germicide.

SO-BOS-SO (Kilfly) is a liquid mixture designed to protect cows and horses from torture of flies. The preparation is positively harmless. It is used with splendid results as a disinfectant and germicide. The Electric Sprayer discharges the So-bos-so (Kilfly) in a fine, broad spray. From 30 to 50 cows can be sprayed in a few moments. The Electric Sprayer is detachable, and thus may be thoroughly cleaned. If your animals are troubled with lice use So-bos-so (Kilfly). It knocks them out. Spray your poultry house with So-bos-so (Kilfly). It kills lice, or any vermin that may infect the fowls.

### FOR HORSES.

So-bos-so (Kilfly) is invaluable as a disinfectant for spraying around the stable; at the same time prevents the irksome torture of flies. Used with splendid effect on horses while at work, especially draft horses, traveling at a slow pace and often times obliged to stand for long intervals, harnessed to the truck, exposed to the torture of the beastly flies, while the teamster is loading, unloading, or otherwise engaged. Blacksmiths will greatly appreciate the preparation. A moment's work with the Electric Sprayer and a little So-bos-so (Kilfly) will rid the shop of flies, and the horses stand perfectly quiet.

Your use of So-bos-so (Kilfly) will result in more and better milk, more money, more comfort for cows, for horses, and for you.

Kilfly has proved a perfect success in this Territory, and until the arrival of large invoices recently, we have been unable to fill all orders. We have now a supply on hand and more on the way.

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# Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.  
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**ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS**  
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**A. W. PEARSON,**  
 Manager.

TUESDAY : : : NOVEMBER 5.

Mrs. Roosevelt's remark that her gown cost her but \$300 per year will do as much to popularize the administration as anything her husband has said.

For an able, interesting and impartial account of the Hawaiian leper settlement at Molokai we commend Dr. Crofer's report, appearing in this impression.

General Buller made the mistake of going into the Boer war too soon. The heroes of a nation are those who lead the way over places from which the obstructions have been cleared by the self-sacrificing spirit of other men. It is rare indeed that the General who begins a war is ever permitted to finish it.

The opponents of the Army canteen will welcome so useful an ally as the Major General commanding. General Miles, it is said, will oppose the re-establishment of the Post Exchange bar. As Army officers in general think well of the canteen system, the reasons which have led General Miles to disagree with them will be awaited with much interest.

If any one wants to buy a steamer cheap he need only go to New York harbor. Owing to the dullness in ocean freights there are 124 deep-sea steamers berthed at Atlantic basin, an artificial port on the Brooklyn side of the bay. As the winter season is at hand this number is not likely to decrease. In all probability some of these steamers will come to the Pacific.

Porto Rico's desire to compete with California and Florida in the American orange market will increase her difficulties in Congress. Four Senators and a dozen Representatives, hitherto more or less indifferent, will now take an active part in defeating her political and commercial aspirations. It would have paid Porto Rico not to show her paces before the race began.

A Yokohama paper says that philatelists will be interested to learn that the Japanese authorities have under consideration a proposal to issue new three sen postal stamps in memory of the late Prince Kitashirakawa. The design recommended for the new stamp has in the center a picture of the Formosa Shrine, which is dedicated to the Prince, with the Imperial crest beside it surrounded by the letters "Imperial Japanese Post."

Hundreds of sympathetic letters and presents of flowers and food were sent to the assassin Czolgosz in Auburn prison. None of them were permitted to reach him. The man died, assuming that the execution went off as ordered, without the knowledge that he had a friend or admirer in the world. The custom is new in the literature of American criminology but it is one that should not be permitted to lapse.

The Algaroba, which is to be sent to Portugal at the instance of M. de Canavaro, may prove to be as much of a blessing to the denuded plains of that country as it has been to Hawaii. A tree that grows fast, provides shade and fuel, feed for stock and honey for bees and which, without care, quickly spreads over a wide country, resisting drought and keeping well, is a tree worth having. Spain as well as Portugal might find it profitable to try some experiments with the Algaroba.

It is a pleasure to know that greater care is to be exercised hereafter in the installation of wires. When concentrated fire is taken into a place of business or residence the utmost precaution should not only be used by the people who do the work but by the authorities as well. The testing of street wires should be frequent and thorough to prevent such an accident as happened to a hackman three years ago or was narrowly averted the other day in front of the Metropolitan Meat Market.

The impression of Secretary Wilson that the planters are opposed to Jared Smith, chief of the United States Experiment Station here, is unfounded. Nor is it true that any special opposition to him exists in other quarters. Some have regretted the necessity under which Mr. Smith labored for the cutting away of trees to grow others, but all agree that his experiments are meant to increase the resources of the Territory, to aid the small proprietor and to lower the cost of living. We see no reason to doubt that the work of the Agricultural Department will be as productive and as praiseworthy here as it has been in any other part of the Union.

The Panama lobby is fighting tooth and nail but it is not thought that success will crown its efforts. Public sentiment in the United States seems to have crystallized around the Nicaragua project. The advantages of Nicaragua lake as a naval rendezvous and as a place where a ship would lose all its barnacles by the action of fresh water have their weight and the matter of distance gets consideration. As to Panama, commerce on the Pacific side would feel the bad effect of the prevailing calms, and the danger of earthquakes to the canal itself is more imminent than would be the case in Nicaragua. Furthermore, the task which ruined the original French stockholders almost at the beginning of the work is not one to attract the American taxpayer.

## EDUCATION AND EQUALITY.

All because President Roosevelt entertained at dinner Booker T. Washington, the negro president of a negro school in Alabama, there is raging a storm which threatens to eclipse that which blows about his policy of appointing good men, whether or not they are negroes, to office in the south. There are many foolish things being said during this war, things which had better be left unsaid, but through it all there is a current of understanding of the position of the negro, which promises in the end to result in the solution of the race problem of the South.

While this truly great work for the uplifting of his people was at the table of Theodore Roosevelt another negro laborer in the same field, the president of a school, was quoted in the great journals of the East as saying that the hope of the negro was that he might maintain his identity and through education reach a position of racial importance which would be impossible if there should be any partial amalgamation. He adjured his people to not struggle for social equality, which must result in bitterness, but to make a place for themselves and so fill it that they would be respected and live peaceful lives.

It is the close of the second generation since the negro question wrought for the division of the people, and therefore there may be a calm view taken of the future and the way in which the later generations will view the negro in the life of the republic. No backward step ever will mark the American republic. The political equality which was given to this race by the American people cannot be taken from them. But the difference in their social status, as in connection with the white people, is as marked today as it was forty years ago.

It would be safe to say that of the majority of the negroes of the United States today not one-half ever strive for social equality with the whites. Men and women there are of that race who are as delicate of feeling as any of their fair-skinned brethren or sisters. They feel the slight of the withdrawn garment, the implied contamination, as deeply, even more than did their parents the lash. They are the equals of the whitest and bluest blooded in feeling, but there must be worn away by generations the touch of the social difference which grew from years of servitude and mastery. This feeling is not entirely of one side. In the normally constituted of the one race it is as finely felt as in the same specimen of the other.

In the city of Washington there is a church where the best educated and most perfectly organized society of the hundred thousand negroes of the Capital City worship. Into that edifice, which is an ornament to the city, there go each Sabbath hundreds of negroes whose aim in life is to so live that they may respect themselves and be respected by their neighbors. Yet a white person is made to feel actually uncomfortable if by chance he wanders into that church. There is a sense of self-sufficiency among those well groomed and well-bred negroes which renders them a society apart as well from the whites as from the ignorant and evil of their own race. And of this class of the race in that city there has never been a criminal, nor any trouble as to the fourteenth amendment.

It is from the pushing, talking, assertive negro that the race suffers. The Washingtons spend their lives in uplifting. They leave their people the better for their lives and labor. The Perry Carsons are of another kind and they create a feeling of repulsion, for that tribute which is wrong from an unwilling people, is paid in the coin of ill will. The negro who has forced himself into the hotel or cafe under threat of the law, has found his service too ill for comfort, and the people upon whom he has forced his society never forget the intrusion.

## COW PEAS AND CHICKENS.

In the Eastern States the growing of cow peas as food for chickens is not uncommon and the fowls fed upon them are said to do well. Cow peas for other purposes are being imported here but there is no good reason why they should not be used as chicken feed and many reasons why the poultryman should be glad of the chance to try them.

Experts in chicken culture here say that fowls soon exhaust an ordinary acreage of lawn or pasture land. They do well when they pioneer it, the second generation does tolerably well and the third generation has hard luck in the effort to keep alive. The remedy is to diversify the growth of the soil and nothing is better for that than crops which supply acceptable chicken food. Given four acres for fowls and two acres might be set apart for cow peas, the fowls being kept while the crop is growing, on the other two. Then when the peas are ready, set out the first tract to something else, wheat, if preferred, thus preparing for a second semi-annual rotation of crops. As a subsidiary crop there can be nothing better than red-peppers of which all fowls are very fond. Of course all chicken runways should have plenty of fresh water—not water set out in pans, but either running in a stream or dripping into a shallow concrete basin under a tap.

## THE NEGRO AS A SOLDIER.

The negro as a soldier was successful in the Civil War and made a good impression, so far as he was used. In the war with Spain. The qualities that render him useful in a military way are described as follows by Captain R. L. Bullard who lately commanded a regiment of Alabama colored volunteers: "By character more submissive to discipline, by nature more good humored and happy, from social position more subordinate, from previous habit of life more accustomed to yield respect to

superiors, from poverty more used to plain food, fewer clothes and comforts, the average negro volunteer comes to the colors with more of the first urgent needed qualities of the soldier, and readier for service than the white. He ought in all reason to make, and I believe he will make, a sudden emergency soldier par excellence."

If the negro is looking for a career, the military one seems to be opening to him, as it will always be necessary to keep large garrisons in the Philippines. In that climate the negro is at home and, judging from an article printed elsewhere, he seems to be looked upon by the native inhabitants with great respect.

## CROKER'S CANDIDATE.

The nomination of Mr. Shepard as the Tammany candidate for Mayor of New York simply meant that Mr. Croker preferred to have a Democrat in office who was opposed to him than to see the Democratic organization broken by the triumph of the Republicans.

Croker knew that no out-and-out Tammany man could be elected this year. The next thing was to get a Democrat elected, no matter what his views on Tammany might be, and take the chances of blinding him afterwards to the interests of the only coherent party he could look to for support and promotion. Even if he should prove irreconcilable to the Hall he could not do much harm. The Hall would survive him and perhaps keep him from being nominated, and in the meanwhile all Tammany men would not be turned out of office. In dealing with a Republican Mayor things would not go so well. Tammany would lose its hold; its methods in the past would be thoroughly and relentlessly exposed; its chances of political return materially cut down. As a choice of evils Mr. Croker prefers a moderately anti-Tammany Democrat to a strenuously anti-Tammany Republican.

The situation seems to be well enough understood by the voters of New York to make the prospects of Mr. Low's election very good indeed.

## THE RED BANANA.

Twenty years ago no one who bought a banana in the New York market took a yellow-skinned one if there was a red-skinned specimen to be had. The yellow ones were called plantains and their coarse quality and their want of delicate flavor put them under the gastronomic ban. At present, as we hear, the red banana is not often seen in the East, the yellow variety having captured and held the trade.

The change was not one of palate. Time had not improved the plantain nor had it robbed the red banana of its fine texture nor of its exquisite creamy flavor. But growers had found that the percentage of loss from a shipment of yellow-skinned bananas was only about one-half that of a shipment of the red variety, so they concluded to stick to the more profitable fruit. And that is why the banana buyers of the east have to content themselves with inferior stock.

But why should the banana-buyer of Hawaii follow suit? For his own consumption why should he have the best banana that grows? We have often thought the Hawaiian-Chinese were strangely lacking in business push in that they did not import red banana plants from Cuba and put the product on the local market. Ten acres of this delectable fruit, supplying the Honolulu demand today, would make a small fortune for the grower.

Soil and climate are favorable. Mr. Damon, in experiments at Manana, has shown what may be done, but no one has yet taken up the red banana as a business proposition. Why shouldn't Wahiawa try?

## RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.

All the talk of close commercial relations with Cuba is premature, for the very good reason, first that there is no government there with which the United States may treat, and second that the conditions under which such a treaty may be made, a declaration on the part of that country as to its own tariff in which the United States may desire a modification, are not present. It will be the first aim of a Cuban republic to secure a commercial treaty which will give special advantages to the great staples of the island, sugar and tobacco. Already members of the constitutional convention have endeavored to learn the desires of the United States may treat, and second that the conditions under which such a treaty may be made, a declaration on the part of that country as to its own tariff in which the United States may desire a modification, are not present.

It must not be lost to sight that in reciprocity treaties the first duty and view of the commissioners of the United States is to the people. It must be shown that advantages will accrue to the country, through exports which would not move without the special inducement of tariff concessions, before a treaty of open trade may be hoped for by another nation. The question then will be what advantages has Cuba to offer to this country in exchange for a discriminating duty on sugar and tobacco. In this connection the view taken of the matter by the Washington "Star" is:

It is never safe to permit sentiment to invade the domain of business. We sympathized with the Cubans in their adversity under Spain, and in the end went to war in their behalf. The United States does not regret the act. It wishes Cuba well in the effort she is about to make to take a place among the nations. As a neighbor we shall watch her progress with solicitude. But in treating with her as to business relations we shall plan ourselves on a business basis. We shall want something in return for whatever we are asked to grant, and it will be necessary for Cuba to consider our propositions as purely from a business viewpoint as they have been made. We shall have the advantage of her in this, that we shall be able to get along without her very much more easily than she will be able to get along without us.

There is every reason to believe that there will be found a common ground upon which the two countries may approach each other in the reciprocity discussions. There is in America a market for the sugar and tobacco of Cuba. In that island there is a market for flour and other food products. The relation between the consumption of the two countries is to be first ascertained and then the rest will follow.

sons may be figured. The feeling of the majority of the people of the East probably is that the greatest latitude should be given to the people of the islands. How far this feeling will go is a question, but it may be safe to assume that the business men of the Senate will look first to the purely trade features. It is something for something, not something for nothing that rules in the national councils as well as in private life. No common stage saying was so popular as that of Sir Hopkins: "My maw says you can't make nothin' doin' nothin' for nobody for nothin'." So it is that the treaty making power and the concurring body will both be on guard for American interests.

There is a coveting spirit growing in the East. The idea of annexing Cuba finds great favor, and the decrease of the Anti-Imperialistic league takes from the field one of the elements which has combated the sentiment. There can be however no success attending such a fight for some time, for the Cubans are too proud of their new found power to permit the merging of the island into the great country which made their own rule possible. The annexation of Cuba should it come will be long delayed.

## BOER RECONCENTRADOS.

While yellow journals howl down the policy of the British South African concentration camps, alleging a parallel between them and the Weyler prisons which made Spanish rule in Cuba impossible, Gen. Kitchener goes on caring for the non-combatants in a way which is inspiring the respect of the world. That there is nothing to fear from the complete knowledge of the methods which govern in these camps, the general commanding the forces in South Africa now has on his hands a commission of six ladies, engaged in preparing a report for the government upon the conditions which exist all over the conquered territory.

There is no question but war brings in its train suffering. The women and children who stay at home and look after the little fields and less stock, finding their protectors gone and the state of the country such that they may not continue their feeble attempts to raise crops for their own maintenance, are ready subjects for the camp. The reconcentrado is fed and humanely treated, or the commission which is on tour never would have gotten past Cape Town. That General Kitchener has given to these unfortunate everything that he could, and has maintained his reputation for humanity, is taken for granted and that he has given every opportunity to the commission to visit the camps and personally inspect the people there, is what might have been expected.

Just so long as the country is filled with scouting bands of the Boer guerrillas, just so long will it be necessary to hold the aged and feeble in the towns in camps. The end is not in sight in so far as the hopelessness of the struggle goes, yet none but admit that there can be one ending only. How great damage may be done to the country before the beaten Boers will admit it is a question which time only may answer. Until such time there will be more or less trouble as to the non-fighting element but as to the actual condition of the people who have been collected in the towns, the forthcoming Blue Book must be awaited, though no one will think there is any possible comparison between the Cubans driven from their homes and the Boers cared for in well kept camps.

## The White Star Line.

The rumor of the sale of the White Star line to J. Pierpont Morgan is being strenuously denied by the officials who add that even Morgan has not money enough to buy control. The enormous earnings of the company, as shown by the financial statement given below, seem to give some credit to this statement.

The London Daily News has compiled the following statement of receipts and expenses of a single trip of the big liner:

**RECEIPTS.**  
 400 saloon passengers, \$110 to \$150 per berth ..... \$51,000.50  
 250 second cabin passengers, \$50 to \$57.50 per berth ..... 13,975.00  
 1,039 steerage passengers, at \$29.50 each ..... 30,650.00  
 Total receipts from passengers ..... \$95,625.50  
 In addition to these figures are receipts from cargo amounting to 2,000 tons of woollens, dry goods, cutlery, goat skins, etc. Only 2,000 tons of the Oceanic's 6,000 tons of cargo space was utilized, nor does this include the subsidy from the British government for the right to enroll the Oceanic as an auxiliary cruiser.

**EXPENSES.**  
 Coal, 2,100 tons, at \$3 ..... 6,300.00  
 Engineering department ..... 8,000.00  
 Victualing department ..... 10,000.00  
 Wear and tear ..... 2,500.00  
 Sailing department ..... 1,800.00  
 Pilotage in New York harbor ..... 131.75  
 Pilotage from Liverpool and Queenstown ..... 100.00  
 Tugs at \$10 an hour for docking, stevedoring, custom house, longshoremen, wireless telegraph system and miscellaneous ..... 8,168.24  
 Total ..... \$35,000.00  
 Deducting the expenses from the receipts, there is an apparent profit exceeding \$60,000 on a single trip.

## Republicans Differ.

After the announcement on the streets yesterday morning of the nomination of James Lewis by the native party, the sentiment of Republican leaders on the subject of endorsing the nomination was divided. While some insist that it would harmonize the political elements, others point out that it is the duty of the Republicans to enter the field with as strong a candidate as can be found. There will be a strong element which will oppose any endorsement of Lewis, even though it is a candidate can be elected.—Hilo Tribune.

## Installation of a Canon.

The Rev. W. Ault of Wailuku was duly installed a canon of the church at St. Andrew's cathedral last evening. During the service Mr. Ault was conducted to a canon's seat by the bishop. A special psalm was read, also, several responses. The new canon went to the pulpit, read himself in and then preached a sermon. Special music was rendered by the choir.

## Scrofula

This root of many evils—  
 Glandular tumors, abscesses, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions, sore ears, inflamed eyelids, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, readiness to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, paleness, nervousness and other ailments including the consumptive tendency—  
 Can be completely and permanently removed, no matter how young or old the sufferer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla was given the daughter of Elias Vernoy, Wawarsing, N. Y., who had broken out with scrofula sores all over her face and head. The first bottle helped her and when she had taken six the sores were all healed and her face was smooth. He writes that she has never shown any sign of the scrofula returning.

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 6,000,000  
 Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,650,000  
 Total reichsmarks ..... 107,650,000

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 8,590,000  
 Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 35,900,000  
 Total reichsmarks ..... 44,490,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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**GEORGE OSBORNE, Kulae, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.**



# CRIMINAL CALENDAR

## Occupied Circuit Court All Day.

The November term of the Circuit Court was opened yesterday morning Judge Humphreys presiding. The entire day was taken up with the criminal calendar, and the first case will be heard this morning. Legal favors were distributed with a liberal hand, and many a penniless client was turned over to an attorney to defend.

The case of Sweetie Smith charged with assault with a dangerous weapon will be the first case heard, having been set down for trial this morning at ten o'clock. Vivas was appointed to defend. The remainder of the criminal cases are to be heard in very nearly the same order as they appear on the calendar, except as hereafter noted.

Allen who appeared on the calendar as attorney for Kamalua, charged with rape, was not in court and Kane was appointed to defend. W. J. Russell was appointed attorney for Enoka, charged with larceny in the second degree.

A plea in abatement is pending in the case of B. Gusman, charged with murder in the second degree, and the case was passed for the present.

Ah Wai, charged with larceny in the second degree, said he had already been serving nine months in prison, and Enock Johnson was appointed to defend. Peters was appointed to defend Ah On, charged with larceny in the second degree.

Kane, charged with larceny in the second degree, who is out on bail failed to put in an appearance, and his bail was declared forfeited and a bench warrant issued for his arrest.

The case of Domingos Ferreira is pending on a plea in abatement; it was put at the foot of the calendar upon agreement by Deputy Attorney General Cathcart.

The cases of Wade, Osaki, Ichigoro and all the transition period prisoners were passed as in each a plea in abatement is pending or will be filed.

Kauloku was appointed to defend Keoloha, charged with larceny in the second degree. The court first appointed C. A. Long to defend but upon learning that the other attorney had already received a fee of six dollars from the prisoner he rescinded the first order.

In the case of Yoshida, Eki and Kuni-nobu, charged with cruelty to animals, Attorney Brooks moved for a dismissal on the ground that the proceedings in the District Court were in the Hawaiian language. The court denied the motion, thus overruling Judge Gear, who some time ago on a similar motion dismissed the case, holding that all court proceedings must be in English.

In the case of Tin Soon, a boy of about fifteen, who said he was half white and half Chinese, the court ordered that his father be brought into court and explain why counsel had not been employed for the son, who was charged with larceny in the second degree. In the afternoon the father appeared, and stated that he had employed Kauka to defend.

In the case of Lee Kin, charged with larceny in the second degree, a plea of guilty was entered.

In case of Daniel McDoldrick, Attorney Strauss announced that the matter appeared upon the calendar by mistake, as the defendant had been convicted, sentenced, served his sentence, and was now on his way to California. The case was ordered stricken from the calendar.

Carlos A. Long was appointed to defend Yong Mung, charged with larceny in the first degree, and Mr. Atkinson was called upon to perform the same service for Ah Cheong on a similar charge. E. R. McClanahan was appointed to defend William Kalahiki, charged with larceny in the second degree.

Johnson was appointed to defend Kumanu Keoloha, charged with larceny in the second degree, and Vivas is to act on behalf of Jose Feliciano, at the request of the court.

Antone Barabozo, a wee bit of a boy, hardly more than twelve years of age, charged with malicious injury, was allowed to go by the court upon his own recognizance, and to return with his father at 2 o'clock. At the appointed time the little fellow was on hand, and upon his father's statement that he had no means to employ counsel, the court appointed Strauss.

Ukiohi and Mori were charged with malicious injury, and neither had funds to employ counsel. The first named said he had formerly been employed raising pigs for Judge Wilcox, while the latter stated that he had earned his living by selling empty beer bottles. L. M. Long was appointed to defend them.

J. T. Do Holt was appointed as attorney for Grant Carpenter, charged with assault with a dangerous weapon, and Judge Stanley is to act in behalf of John Brown, charged with a similar crime. Mr. Stanley announced that he intended to go to the coast on the 10th, and the court stated that in the event he was not present when the case was called, someone else would be appointed.

Those Kane, assault with a dangerous weapon, is to have E. L. Marx to act in his behalf, upon the order of the court. James Duncan, charged with a similar crime, did not appear when his name was called, and the court ordered the bail bond of \$250, with A. A. Young as surety, forfeited.

A. Ahrens, charged with manslaughter in the third degree, was released on giving bail of \$500. He is the German who ran down a Jap on a bicycle some time ago, killing him instantly.

The case of Wm. Ester, a transition period prisoner, the court granted leave to Attorney Strauss to amend his plea in abatement now on file.

Ah Hee failed to appear when his name was called, and it was then discovered that the defendant was serving a term in prison for November 10th. Leave was also given Kaluna, charged with burglary, to withdraw his plea of not

guilty, for the purpose of allowing a plea in abatement to be substituted. John Louis, another youth charged with larceny in the second degree, will be defended by Robertson, by the court's appointment. The boy, in response to the questions of the court, said he had only one relative in Honolulu.

"What kin is he to you?" he was asked. "He's a lawyer," responded the boy, and the examination ceased.

A dozen or more new cases were entered upon the calendar of appeals from other districts, and cases inadvertently omitted. These will follow the cases already set down for hearing. The criminal part of the docket was completed, and cases set as far ahead as November 21st. The orders in these matters were not final, however, and it is not expected that all the cases will be reached upon the day set for trial, though the attorneys must be ready to proceed whenever they are called.

**THE NEW JURY.**  
The jury was called the first thing yesterday morning by Bailiff Hopkins, and all of the thirty-six answered to their names as called, as follows: Isiah Bray, Jas. K. Merseberg, John A. Noble, Louis A. Rostin, Edwin K. Blake, Charles E. Lake, John M. Davis, Jonah K. Nakila, Arthur K. Jones, Ruby A. Dexter, Chas. Dudd Jr., John W. Smith, Hermann Levy, Abraham St. Chad Pianaia, Joseph Richards, William Herrick, Edward Woodward, Harry S. Swinton, Guy Livingston, Isaac H. Harbottle, Samuel W. Spencer, John S. Andrade, Alexander K. Aona, William G. Rowland, John L. Hansmann, Alexander G. Nicholas, James Kahalepua, Houghton C. Bickert, Geo. W. Harrison, David Nottley, Jacob Lande, George V. Macy, George A. Kala, James M. Sims, John G. M. Sheldon and Benjamin R. Campbell.

The court then asked those having excuses to present to step forward. Edwin St. C. Pianaia and Samuel Spencer were excused. The reasons given by H. S. Levy, James M. Sims and Arthur Jones were deemed insufficient. Isaac Harbottle was excused for ten days.

**NEW DIVORCE SUIT.**  
The little demon of discord has entered the home of F. G. E. Walker and his wife, May L. Walker, and after a little more than four years of married life, the wife seeks to have the matrimonial bonds broken. In a suit which she has brought in the Circuit Court, Mrs. Walker recites that they were married in this city on March 13, 1897, and almost continually since then her husband has treated her in an unnatural and cruel manner, and frequently and constantly inflicted upon her much grievous mental suffering, and has used personal violence toward her.

In May 14, 1899, she relates an incident upon which she lays great stress, as characterizing the manner in which he has treated her. At this time she says she was very ill, and confined to her bed, and had the care of their fourteen-month-old child. Her husband, she states, acted toward her in a manner which she describes as cruel and brutal, and treated her in a manner which she describes as cruel and brutal, and treated her in a manner which she describes as cruel and brutal.

Since then he has treated her in a cruel and inhuman manner; would refuse to speak to her or spend any time in her company, and that he failed to provide her then or at any time when she was ill, with medicines. He left her for days and weeks at a time, leaving her ill in bed, alone in the house, without food, care or attention, the care of the child also devolving upon her. She asks for an absolute divorce and monthly alimony.

**COURT NOTES.**

Another phase of the Cummings estate matter came up yesterday in an application from George Markham to have one-half of the sum of \$11,750, ordered paid to T. B. Cummings, held to await the final adjudication of the suit of T. B. Cummings vs. George Markham et al.

An order has been made in the Alina estate case requiring J. A. Makoon, administrator, to pay into court the sum of \$55.56, held to be due the estate by the Supreme Court.

Frank C. Bertelmann and Henry G. Bertelmann yesterday, through George Davis, instituted suit to compel the specific performance of a contract to loan and advance to the plaintiffs the sum of \$5,000. The defendants named in the complaint are F. M. Brooks, Susan Kahilua and husband, Helen Smith and husband, Angela Mossman and husband, Hattie Banister and husband, Sylvester Stepper, guardian of the Bertelmann minors, and the Kilauea Sugar Company.

Plaintiffs claim a two-thirds share to land on the island of Kauai owned formerly by Christian H. Bertelmann, deceased, and now leased to the Kilauea Sugar Company. They allege that F. M. Brooks offered to lend plaintiffs the sum of \$5,000 upon a mortgage on this land on condition that the title and interest of plaintiffs in the aforesaid land was as good as represented. The loan was for five years, and the first of November, but upon the claim of defendant that the title was not good, he refused to carry out the agreement. An order of court is asked to compel the defendant, Francis M. Brooks, to carry out his part of the contract, the plaintiffs alleging that they are willing to perform their part of it.

**HOMESTEADERS WANT RELIEF**  
Editor Advertiser:—The homesteaders of this island are very much disturbed because the deeds to their property are coming in so slowly. It is stated that some of these lots have been paid for for the last three years, and the owners are getting quite anxious about them, and wonder why the deeds are not forthcoming. These homesteaders, I may say, have been sitting on the fence for years, and living between hope and fear, as it was not certain what Uncle Sam would do about them. But now that that matter is satisfactorily settled, it was hoped that the deeds would be given without any further delay. That is where all of the conditions of the contract were fulfilled. One reason for this delay, it is stated, is because that there is insufficient help in the land office; and therefore, while Commissioner E. T. Boyd shows a commendable diligence, he can not accomplish much. It is also stated that some of the surveys are inaccurate, or imperfectly drawn, and which is causing much trouble, and delay. It is also stated that many of those deeds are ready to be signed by the governor, and that he by press of business cannot find time to sign them. We don't know if these are the reasons for the delay, but considering the hard times these homesteaders have had, and the loss by drought and fire, etc., it is hoped that something will be done to push this work forward. I remain,

**Yours truly,**  
OBSERVER.

## TUATUA PLANT IS WORKING A CURE FOR LEPROSY IN TAHITI

Editor Advertiser:—Not many months ago there was a very interesting article in the Advertiser, with a picture of the Tuatua plant, which had been introduced to these islands from Washington as a cure for leprosy, and it raised the hopes of many here that their dear, afflicted ones might again be restored to them in this world from Kailhi and Molokai.

Medicine prepared from the plant was also sent out from Washington to the Military Department of Honolulu, to try upon the lepers, that no time might be lost in testing its virtue and proving its efficacy; and Dr. Camp, who seems to be the only physician here who has taken up this all important matter, has tried it in some cases with very good results.

The Tuatua plants, which are thriving vigorously at the Experimental Garden of this city, have been pruned off by the gardener in order to keep them within bounds, but owing to there being no demand for them, the precious branches have been cast away! And there is even talk of removing the plants entirely, and utilizing the ground in other ways, as the planters are discouraged that no appreciation has been shown here of their aid in preserving them.

At the request of a friend, Dr. Camp has very kindly made donations from these plants for a very interesting case of leprosy in far off Tahiti, in the person

of a youth about fifteen years of age, named Charles Stuart, a marriage companion of Capt. Ben Chapman, now residing in this city, and who evidently contracted the malady by inoculation, as it is unfortunately spreading in Tahiti.

For about a year, the lad has been under treatment, and from regular reports sent here by his parents, who are faithfully administering the medicine, he is steadily and surely improving. His face, ears and glands, which were at first swollen and purple, have assumed a natural appearance, and as the rigid remedy has somewhat exhausted the strength of the growing boy, he has been ordered by Dr. Camp to rest a month or two and then continue taking the medicine with discretion. This case has cheered the hearts of many in Tahiti who are afflicted in the same way, and they are applying to him for the same treatment.

Slips and seeds of the Tuatua have been sent via Auckland to Tahiti, where it is hoped that ere long they will take as kindly to the climate and soil as these have done here. And may we not hope that the Board of Health of Honolulu will turn its efficient attention to the cause in this land, and let Hawaii, as well as Tahiti and still farther off lands, whose eyes are turned anxiously upon their scientific experiments to remove the dread disease, reap the full benefit of the benevolent efforts of the United States government to restore precious health and cheer burdened hearts? FROM A FRIEND AND WELL-WISHER.

## Republicans Plan For the Next Campaign.

Republicans are discussing the next meeting of the executive committee, which it is agreed will not be held until the return to the city of Chairman Kennedy, who is now on the Mainland. One of the first things which will be done after his return, will be to get the committee together, and then active work for the proposed campaign of education will be prosecuted.

One of the initial moves will be the filing of the places of men absent from the Territory, as contemplated in the resolution adopted by the committee at its meeting last week. Among the men slated for places in the executive committee is John C. Lane, who is to be elected in the place of Coelho, who is now out of the Territory. This was the plan which had been accepted as final by the members of the committee now in the city, as it was understood that Fifth District member Coelho would be at the meeting of last week move to declare the place of Coelho vacant, or at least, provide that that district should have a member in his place until his return.

Mr. Lane is not a member of the executive committee, but the Territorial committee is on record as not being bound by those lines, so that the choice of Lane is expected to be unanimous. This will give a safe quorum in the city all the time, and prevent any possible blockading of business through absences. The committee will then be full and the continued presence of Judge Kepolohi there will be representation from Maui, as well, upon the occasion of each meeting.

Another act which will take up much of the time of the executive committee will be the formation of the proposed advisory committee. This body will be larger than was at first thought wise, and the talk is now that it will contain a score of names before it is filled. The name is perhaps unfortunate, in that the plan is not so much to have a separate committee at all, but a number of honorary members of the committee who may attend all meetings and take part in the debate, while deprived of the right of voting. There will be a wide range given to this committee, and its membership will be drawn from all the islands. This will enable the committee to get together at any time and hear from any district, when a member from that section happens to be in the city.

Among the members of this committee it is proposed to choose all the editors of the Republican papers in the Territory, and representatives of all the factions which exist. In fact, the general idea seems to be that the present committee will be more of a petroleum committee than anything else.

The controversy over the membership in the committee may be drawn into the executive committee, and if the anarchists get their own way it will never be laid until the court of last resort has been reached. It is declared that there is no intention to bolt the party; that once the controversy has ended all the factions will get together and work as hard as they may, all for devotion to the party. With the men who have other ideas than that the action of Monday was right, the plan seems to be to fight on.

## CLAIMS OF FOREIGNERS.

Occupied the Attention of the Five Commissioners Yesterday.

The claims of foreigners comprised the bulk of the cases presented to the five commissioners yesterday. Generally they were claims for building losses and not for personal effects. Considerable amusement was caused upon the hearing of the claim of Mrs. Stalback, a Danish woman, who could speak but little English. A woman was pressed into service as an interpreter, but it was then found that she spoke Hanover Dutch, which the claimant could not understand, and English was resorted to by her counsel, Mr. Wilfer. Considerable difficulty arose when an effort was made to get her to take the oath. Finally Mr. Wilfer said:

"We want you to swear to tell the truth. You will do that won't you?"

"Of course I will tell the truth, I am an honest woman," said the witness.

This so rattled the court and attorneys that the formality was entirely dispensed with.

Lihue district is to have a new ice plant, the capital stock of the ice company having been increased.

The Pacific Heights Railroad will celebrate its first anniversary on the 7th instant. The cars have carried 400,000 passengers up to this date, without a single mishap.

## HONEYMOON SPENT IN JAIL

The first of the slave cases was heard before Judge Estee yesterday. First, however, sentence was passed upon the two prisoners who pleaded guilty Saturday. These were Francisco Blearfoot and Julia Aparalo, and the case culminated in the marriage of the two defendants. F. E. Thompson appeared and pleaded the youth of the prisoners in extenuation of their crime, and also the further fact that they were anxious to be married. The age given by Julia was sixteen, while the male defendant stated his age to be twenty years. The court imposed a sentence of thirty days upon each of the defendants, stating that he had no desire to inflict any more severe punishment than was absolutely necessary. He intimated also that in the event the defendants decided to link fortunes by marriage he would do his best to secure their freedom. This can be done only upon a pardon from Washington, though the governor is given the power to grant a reprieve until President Roosevelt has time to act.

Marshal Hendry stood up with the bride, while Deputy Handy performed the same good offices for the groom. The remainder of the defendants and court attendants were witnesses of the interesting event.

Following the ceremony the bridal party took a trip to Oahu Prison, where they were entertained with a wedding breakfast by Jailer Henry. The honeymoon will be spent also as the guests of Mr. Henry unless Governor Dole intercedes in their behalf.

## THE MIKADO IS TOASTED

(Continued from Page 1.)

ehi of Hilo, sang a lively song, which was interpreted into English, and warmly applauded. And thus the hours were pleasantly passed until 11 o'clock.

All the Japanese ladies wore the pretty costume of the land of the chrysanthemums, with the exception of Madame Saito, who wore an elaborate European evening gown of cream silk, in train, the bodice worn décolleté. The evening's entertainment was brought to a close by a hearty "banzai" three times shouted, for the Emperor.

Professor Scott and Miss Marian Scott were the only foreigners present, the former having been instructor in a college in Japan several years ago.

## WRESTLING MATCHES AND PICTURES.

During the afternoon several hundred Japanese witnessed a number of wrestling bouts on Piko street, back of Kaahumanu School. The space around the ring was crowded with the Japanese, all in holiday attire, and the favorites had their scores of backers. The wrestling matches gave evidence of the skill of the little brown men, and after two or three hours of athletic exercises they returned to the city in hacks, street cars and on foot, and made merry at the Japanese restaurants and tea houses during the remainder of the evening.

In the forenoon a picnic was given at Kapiolani Park for the Japanese children who attend the vernacular day and Sunday schools. The rain dampened their spirits somewhat, and a return was made to the city by noon.

## The Wailuku Reservoir.

Engineer James T. Taylor, who constructed the Wailuku reservoir, has written a statement on its present condition. He states that the actual damage, and especially the cost of repairs, have been much exaggerated, and that a few hundred dollars will make things right. The reservoir is circular in shape, having a diameter of eighty-two and a half feet. The walls and bottom are of concrete with a double cement lining, while the walls support a roof of timber and shingles. A recent terrific Kona caused a small crack in the wall which was widened, the earth surrounding it became saturated from the seepage, and as the roofing expert a great pressure on the cement and concrete structure, which being perfectly rigid, would crack from the slightest settling. The works were constructed at a cost of \$35,000, and yield about three or four thousand dollars a year. Hence, it seems that the few hundred dollars which are needed to permanently repair the damage, should only be a small item.

A new German insulating material consists of asbestos and bits of mica, which adhere strongly in moistening. The material can be used in plates or molded.

Judge De Haven, of San Francisco, has decided against the transit of Chinese through the United States, en route to other countries.

## MAY HAVE USE OF COCOANUT ISLAND

The executive council had a busy session yesterday morning.

The petition of the Rapid Transit Company for permission to extend its line to Waikiki, via Alexander, Beretania and McCully streets, was referred to Superintendent Boyd. It is signed by a majority of the property owners along the proposed right of way.

Superintendent Boyd was also authorized to proceed with the exchange of land for the widening of Beretania street. The property in question is at the head of Kekaulike street, and belongs to Anna Keniwell.

The constitution and by-laws of the Hilo Swimming Club having been submitted and approved, the desired permission for the use of Cocoanut Island was granted them, with the understanding that they would not cut down any trees and are to keep the island in a sanitary condition.

The petition for a pardon and restoration to civil rights of T. Spencer Jr. of Hilo, who was tried for forgery in 1887, was granted.

Action was deferred upon the application of S. Freeman of Lahaina for a liquor license, and also upon the renewal of a light wine license asked by Au Kong Chew at Kapaau. Wm. McKay's application for a renewal of his license at Waipio was favorably considered, and the petition of J. J. Mello of Keokea, South Kona, for a light wine and beer license was granted.

## Inter-Island Co. Increases Rates.

The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company has followed the example set by the Wilder Company, and has increased its passenger rates, as follows: Cabin rates between Honolulu and Elele, Makawaea, Waimea, Kapaau, Anahulu, Kilauea and Hanalei, on the Mainland of Kauai, will be increased from \$6 to \$7.

Cabin rates between Honolulu and Kaula and all ports beyond the district of Kona on the Island of Hawaii will be increased from \$10 to \$11. Cabin rates between Honolulu and Hanalei and Puna, on the Island of Hawaii, will be increased from \$12 to \$13.

Deck rates between Honolulu and the Island of Kauai will be increased from \$2 to \$2.50.

Deck rates between Honolulu and the Island of Hawaii will be increased from \$2 to \$3.

These rates will take effect on December 1.

The steamer Hannele reports fine weather on Kauai with exception of Wednesday, when rough sea was experienced at Hanalei. One of the steamer's boats was upset while going ashore with three tubs of limestone. The men succeeded in getting one of the tubs, but were not able to get the two others. It has been raining on Kauai off and on during the week. Fine weather with smooth sea and no wind was experienced while crossing the channel.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, November 4, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital	Val.	Bid	Ask
<b>MERCANTILE.</b>				
O. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	—	425
N. S. Sacks' Dry Goods Co., Ltd.	50,000	100	—	100
L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd.	50,000	100	—	—
<b>SUGAR.</b>				
Cuba	5,000,000	90	2	2 1/2
Haw. Sug. Co.	1,000,000	100	—	—
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,512,750	100	—	—
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	90	27 1/2	30
Hokulani	700,000	100	14	—
Honolulu	2,000,000	20	—	—
Hulu	500,000	100	—	2 1/2
Kahului	500,000	100	25 1/2	28
Kilauea	2,500,000	30	—	—
Kona	100,000	100	—	105
Koloa	800,000	100	—	7 1/2
Kona	1,500,000	20	—	—
Kauai sugar Co. A	—	20	—	—
Oahu Sugar Co.	—	20	—	—
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,000,000	90	10 1/2	—
Oahu	600,000	20	—	—
Oahu	600,000	20	—	—
Oahu Sugar Co. I. A. S.	812,500	90	13 1/2	—
Etowah	2,500,000	100	—	—
Olewaia	100,000	100	11	1 1/2
Panama Sug. Plant Co.	5,000,000	80	—	210
Pacific	600,000	100	—	—
Panama	750,000	100	—	125
Papeete	750,000	100	—	75
Pioneer	2,000,000	100	—	9 1/2
Puna	125,000	100	—	—
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	53 1/2	55
Waikiki	700,000	100	—	—
Waipahoehoe	200,000	100	—	—
Waimea	125,000	100	—	75
<b>STRAKSHIP CO.</b>				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	94	101
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	—	92
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100	—	—
H. T. & L. Co.	250,000	100	87 1/2	100
Mutual Telephone Co.	50,000	10	—	—
O. B. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	90	95
<b>BANKS.</b>				
First National Bank	—	—	—	—
First Am. Savings Bk. & Trust Co.	—	—	—	100
<b>BONDS.</b>				
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent	—	—	—	10 1/2
Hilo S. S. Co. 5 per cent	—	—	—	10 1/2
H. T. & L. Co. 5 per cent	—	—	—	10 1/2
Kona Plantation 6 per cent	—	—	—	10 1/2
O. B. & L. Co. 5 per cent	—	—	—	10 1/2
Oahu Plant. 6 per cent	—	—	—	10 1/2
Ola Plan. 6 per cent	—	—	—	10 1/2
Waialua Agr. Co. 6 per cent	—	—	—	10 1/2

SALES.

Afternoon Session.—Ten Ewa, \$24.50; 25 Olat, assemble, \$18.75.

## TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100	
Hon. Bp. Tr. & Ld. Co.	250,000	100	87 1/2
Kauai Electric Co.	95,000	10	
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	90
<b>BANKS.</b>			
First National Bank.			
First Am. Savings Bk. & Trust Co.			
<b>Bonds.</b>			
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent			
Hilo R. B. Co. 5 per cent			
Hon. M. T. & L. Co. 5 per cent			
Kauai Plantation 5 per cent			104 1/2
Kauai Plant. 5 per cent			10 1/2
Oahu Plant. 5 per cent			10
Olas Plant. 5 per cent			
Waialae A. Co. 5 per cent			10



## KOMEL

The pure juice of the grape fruit. The most healthful, invigorating and refreshing fruit preparation known.

RING UP TEL. MAIN 71.

## CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., LIMITED.

Sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii. Office and Works, 601 Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

## CHANGE OF WINDOW DISPLAYS.

Last week you saw our large window filled with refrigerators and ice boxes, of all sizes.

This week you can see, in their place, several hundred useful articles for your home.

Last week, in the small window, you were attracted by a pretty display of beautiful articles in cut-glass, art pottery, fine china, and sterling silver.

This week you will find a display of piano, banquet and table lamps, at very reasonable prices.

When we advertised that we would take old stoves in part payment for new, you were surprised to find that although you thought your old stove was worthless, yet we made you an allowance, and removed it from your premises.

You found that the work we did for you in connecting the boiler to your new stove, was very satisfactory.

You never could get hot water as quick before, with as little fuel.

You are finding out day by day that we are not holding out promises or inducements to our customers that are not bona fide.

You found, by actual experience, that the refrigerator you purchased from us used less ice than your old one. (This is a cold fact.)

That dinner set that you purchased looks just lovely on the table, and is admired by all your friends, and how comforting it is to know that you can replace any breakage from our stock.

The rubber hose that you purchased from us under a guarantee, gives you so worry.

You know that you will not have to purchase another one for a year, at least.

Those cut-glass tumblers, at \$3.50 per dozen, that we persuaded you to buy, in place of the blown tumblers, at \$1.00, are proving a good investment, and what a superior shape they are to what you have been using.

If you will spend a little time in our store, when you are down town, we will show you a great many articles that are good investments.

## W. W. Dimond &amp; Co., Ltd.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Crockery, Glass and Housefurnishing Goods, 53-55-57 King St.

Sole agents, in the Hawaiian Territory, for Jewel Stoves, for either coal or wood; Puritan Blue Flame Oil Stoves, Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators, United States Cream Separators (the best on earth), and the Challenge and Dandy Windmills.

## List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and Portable Track For Sale by The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24" gauge, 8 wheels connected, 6 feet 2" wheel base, 30" wheels, cylinders 10" x 14", side pump and injector, weight 11 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1,200-gallon tanks.

Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons, rings and stems, hangers, springs, shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups, etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24" gauge, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base, single pony truck in rear, weight 8 tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank, cylinders 7" x 10", 2 headlights, also fitted with saddle tank.

One SPARE SMOKESTACK, spare hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and wedges, etc.

Four hundred CANE CARS. Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling railroad iron.

Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE TRACK, with steel sleepers of the Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound PERMANENT TRACK, together with fish plates. No bolts or spikes for same.

This whole outfit is a 3-foot gauge, and practically in good working order. The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4 tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on account of increasing the gauge of roads, consequently necessitating new rolling stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Spreckelsville, Maui.

The various companies of the National Guard are already preparing for the annual prize drill, which will probably be held in January or February. There is intense rivalry this year among the guardmen for the honor, and the men will be asked to attend every drill regularly from now on. The usual prize cup and cash subscription will no doubt be offered for this year's contest.

## NEW TERM WILL OPEN Transition Muddle Comes Up Again.

The transition period muddle from the present outlook will keep both Circuit Courts busy during the November term which begins this morning. The principal part of the criminal business of the term will be the trial of those prisoners convicted at that time and indicted by the last grand jury.

The Supreme Court of Hawaii has held that the former conviction of these men was valid. Judge Estee has held that it was invalid, illegal and void. Judge Gear has announced his intention of following the latter ruling of the Federal court, and the attorneys see breakers ahead, whichever decision he follows.

Pleas in abatement have already been filed in a number of cases and an attempt made to secure the release of these prisoners, by habeas corpus on the ground that have already been placed in jeopardy. Under Judge Estee's ruling their convictions were illegal, and it is generally understood that his ruling was in effect that as there had been no conviction, the men could be tried again on the same charge if reintroduced. If this ruling is followed out by the circuit judges, they can hardly release a man on habeas corpus, if he has never been in jeopardy before, providing that contention is made.

Then if the appeal is taken to the Supreme Court of Hawaii on such decision, which under the ruling of the Supreme Court is unsound, that body can do nothing but overrule the circuit court, as it has held that the men have not only been placed in jeopardy but have been convicted rightfully and legally. It is hardly to be expected, however, that the Supreme Court would order the release of the prisoners on appeal, as it has already held the conviction to be legal. But on the other hand if the higher court held the second indictment to be invalid, because of previous jeopardy, there would be nothing for the circuit court but to dismiss the indictment, leaving the prisoners held without legal right at all, according to the circuit and United States court. On the other hand an appeal to Judge Estee would hardly be effective, as he would not be likely to hold that these men had been once in jeopardy, when he had already held that the first conviction was illegal.

Altogether the court muddle is a very unfortunate one, and the only way which it can be settled is by the appeal of the Attorney General to the Circuit Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court of the United States, from the decision of Judge Estee. The papers for the appeal are now being perfected, and the vexed question is likely to be settled as soon as it can properly be presented at Washington.

NEW APPOINTMENTS. Judge Humphreys Saturday appointed Miss Clara Decew to succeed D. H. Case as court stenographer. The appointment was approved by Judge Galbraith as associate justice.

John Bush was appointed Hawaiian interpreter to succeed Chas. Stillman, who tendered his resignation at the request of the First Circuit Judge. Bush was first appointed a year ago and resigned to act as interpreter for the legislature, under a promise that he should have his old position back at the expiration of the session. In the meantime Ely Crawford was acting in his place, when Judge Gear appointed Mr. Stillman, the appointment being made under the recommendation of the Republican Central Committee, at the same time as Emil Ney was given a berth as bailiff. The First Circuit Judge filed a stenographic report of the hearing held in his chambers with the interpreter Saturday in which he made a statement of the case after which the interpreter said that he would resign.

THE NEW CALENDAR. Thirty-six jurors have been summoned to appear this morning in the First Circuit Court to serve during the November term. The calendar is not nearly as large as that of last term, despite the fact that there are fifty more criminal cases than usual due to the transition period indictments.

The total number of cases on the docket for the August term was 296, while this term there are but 265 cases. There are ninety criminal cases while last term there were but forty-three.

## MEMENTO FOR MEMORIAL DONORS

At another meeting of the McKinley memorial committee yesterday the design for a souvenir certificate was practically adopted. The committee appointed for that purpose made its report suggesting a design which shall include a vignette portrait of the late President, with a view of Mauna Loa and coconut trees and other tropical characteristics of Hawaii. The usual form of receipt will be followed out, leaving of course, a place for the name and amount of the donor, the receipt to be signed by Governor Dole as chairman, and Charles M. Cooke, treasurer of the committee. The design as soon as made and approved by the committee, will be lithographed.

The committee of fifty which is still to be appointed has practically been picked, but the names will not be made public until each member has signed his willingness to accept the honor and the labor which the position entails. A circular letter will be sent to each member of the proposed committee asking their acceptance.

## COMMERCIAL.

REALIZATIONS marked the past week on the Stock Exchange, and as it happened the majority of the purchases were for the account of San Francisco. This especially is the case with the buying of Oahu Railway bonds, of which there were \$25,000 taken at \$104.75, for Coast folk. The sellers here made as good a thing, as the realizations were not forced but were made for the purpose of investments in real estate mortgages. These latter were at eight per cent, so as the San Francisco money was earning not more than five, the exchange was profitable to both the seller and the buyer.

The money market is fairly settled owing to the fact that the banks have so far shown a disposition to help the community take up the payments for account of taxes. Should this continue there promises to be little disturbance in the shares market, though if there is no chance of making the desired loans to permit payments to the government without any penalty attached, there must be heavy realizations later in the month. That the holders of shares are not anxious to be compelled to sell is evidenced each day and the brokers find that they have only their standing orders with very slight additions for general account.

Already the volume of taxes coming in is much above the average for the time of year. Thus while the total collections for the districts of Honolulu, Ewa and Waimanalo for last year in October were only \$35,000, during the past month there were taken in sums aggregating \$65,100.25. Of this the income tax collected amounted to \$16,528.93.

Dividends paid during the week were: C. Brewer & Co., 2 per cent; Kahuku, 1 per cent; Oahu, 50 cents; Waimanalo, 2 per cent; Ewa, 1 per cent.

The closing of the past month showed a small business done on the exchange. The total shares sold was 1,341. In the list there were only five which indicated a change in quotations, and of these the greatest depression was noted in Oahu and Waimanalo. In the former the depression was of 2 1/2 points while the latter suffered 1 1/2 points. The greatest volume of transactions was in Ewa, of which the total of shares transferred was 460. The range was one-half, and the lowest, \$24.75 was the ruling figure at the close of business yesterday. This stock will not be allowed to get much below the figure named as the sellings at that are ex-dividend, which makes it just the same, as or within five cents of the ruling quotation for the majority of the month.

There were blocks of Oahu accessible to 350 shares sold and the range of three-quarters in this stock was not remarkable when it is remembered that all assessables are badly off. The movement of Waimanalo was 157 shares and that of Oahu only 38 shares. The miscellaneous stocks were responsible for sales of 155 shares of which five were of Rapid Transit at \$90 and the others of O. R. & L. Co. at \$35. There will be few sales of either of these stocks at the figure, as there are showings which preclude any such sacrifice of these stocks.

The bond market of the month was fairly active. The leading transaction was the placing of a block of Hills R. R. Co. consolidated bonds at par. There is an impression that the transfer was only partly a cash transaction as there were holdings of the old bonds which are supposed to have been put into the transfer. Outside of this there were both plantation and railroad bonds sold and the prices were above the former quotations.

While the feature of the week was the great depression of the Oahu and Waimanalo shares there were several marks set which indicate that the market will be fairly firm for some time. Oonema is one of the shares which will soon feel the revival of interest which has sent the price at San Francisco from \$23 to \$24.50. There is little of this stock here and none of it on the speculative market. Hawaiian Sugar will be forced up here very soon too, as there have been sales at \$30 at San Francisco, while here the price is 2 1/2 off that point. There is no Kihai in the market here and the amount of Oahu is very small, so the quotations are firm. There are bidders for Waimanalo but this stock is too firmly held for any large transactions to be reported in it. The same seems to be true of the principal other shares and there will be little done unless the press for money is made harder than it is now.

## REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

It may be said that the only movement in general real estate is in the suburbs. The feeling is that the Rapid Transit company has opened up such a number of delightful additions to the ordinary residence sites that there will be no difficulty in every one who seeks a home being suited in their selection. Thus during the past week the College Hills agents, McCollan, Pond & Co., have disposed of four lots, one of the purchasers being Capt. W. C. Renny of the stevedore firm, who proposes to build at once. The same activity is reported in Kailua where there are sales with each day. There has been no advance there as yet, as the work upon the extension of the Rapid Transit company is just in progress.

The buildings of October was just one-half in amount of those of last year, according to the number of the permits issued, and the people who took out the permissions the past month seemed to have a greater desire to make repairs than did those who were the customers of the office during last year. The total of permits during last month was thirty.

Progress is being made on the blocks of down town property under construction but there has been no new work inaugurated.

## BERREY'S SEMI-MONTHLY REPORT.

Following is the semi-monthly report of Berrey's Commercial Agency: The money market, to all outward appearances, is getting tighter as the time for paying taxes approaches. This condition has undoubtedly had much to do with the further decline of sugar securities. Interest rates have not gone up, however, in consequence of existing conditions. Some financiers look for a revival with the coming of the new year. The plantations will then be harvesting their 1901 crop, and a great many of the recent developments of the new plantations will have been completed and paid for.

Real estate is slow; there are a number of people in the market for homes; most of these buyers are newcomers, and their investment in homes is a good sign of the future prosperity of Honolulu.

Building operations are still being carried on upon a large scale. The principal buildings now in course of construction are the Alexander Young building, Hackfeld building, Hall & Son's building, Sachs' building, and Lewers & Cooke's, together with a brick building on the corner of Hotel and Nuuanu streets, and a three-story brick building on King street between Fort and Bethel streets. There are any number of smaller buildings being erected and there is some considerable activity in the building line in the residence districts.

The feature of the week, in stocks, was the drop in Oahu and Waimanalo. Oahu's drop was caused by a cut in the dividends of one per cent a month to one-half of one per cent. The stock sold at One Hundred Dollars a share. This makes the plantation selling upon a valuation of Four Million Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, being divided as follows: Three Million Six Hundred Thousand capitalization and Six Hundred Thousand Dollars bond issue. Many shares of Waimanalo have changed hands at Fifty Dollars per share. Waimanalo is progressing rapidly and is about ready to put on the finishing touches to the vast amount of development work. The plantation, by reason of the shortage in the 1901 crop, will be in debt to its agents, Castle & Cooke, in the neighborhood of Half a Million Dollars at the end of the present year.

A good crop is expected in 1902, and the future of this estate is very bright. The shareholders will have to content themselves, however, to wait a year, perhaps, before receiving dividends.

Pioneer Mill is offered at Eighty-five. The second assessment of Twenty-five Dollars on the assessable stock is called today. Ewa shares are selling at Twenty-five; Hawaiian Agricultural is Two Hundred and Sixty bid; Hawaiian Sugar Co. is sought after at Twenty-seven; McBryde is offered at Seven Dollars a share, Kihai at Nine, and Okaia at Nine; Oahu paid-up shares are Eleven Dollars bid. Quotations for mercantile, miscellaneous and bank stocks remain about the same. Honolulu Rapid Transit shares have sold at Ninety Dollars during the week. There is no longer any question about the success of this enterprise.

There is still a good demand for railroad and plantation bonds at favorable figures.

The mortgage indebtedness of the Islands has increased since our last report \$48,514.32.

The following instruments have been filed since our last report:

73 deeds	183,119.00
32 mortgages	64,714.52
5 chattel mortgages	3,624.47
25 leases	2,195.00
14 releases	16,200.00
3 assignments of mortgages	200.00
1 bill of sale	200.00
1 power of attorney	200.00
3 assignments of leases	2,195.00
2 agreements	10,375.00
Mortgages at 8 per cent	875.00
Mortgages at 9 per cent	1,800.00
Mortgages at 10 per cent	4,081.00
Mortgages at 12 per cent	40,317.06
Mortgages no per cent	54,714.52

STOCKS SOLD ON EXCHANGE SINCE LAST REPORT.

13 Shares Oahu at \$122.50	
10 Shares Oahu at \$2.00	
25 Shares Oahu at \$2.75	
65 Shares Oahu at \$2.25	
10 Shares Waimanalo at \$122.50	
175 Shares Ewa at \$25.125	
100 Shares Ewa at \$25.00	
10 Shares Ewa at \$24.75	
45 Shares Waimanalo at \$90	
12 Shares Oahu at \$20.00	
500 Shares O. R. & L. Co. at \$104.75	
5 Shares H. R. T. & L. Co. at \$30.00	
500 Bonds Oahu Plantation Co. at \$100.00	

BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES.

Nor-west (Douglas Fir).

Cedar, sawn—2, \$3.75.  
Cedar, sawn—2, \$4.00.  
Laths:  
4 ft., 100 to bundle, per bundle, \$0.65.  
6 ft., 50 to bundle, \$0.65.  
8 ft., 50 to bundle, \$0.80.  
Poles:  
Split redwood, each, \$0.22.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.  
Imports, \$202,503.00.  
Domestic exports to the U. S., \$1,433,561.  
Domestic exports to foreign countries, \$2,271.  
Foreign merchandise to U. S., \$3,018.  
Foreign merchandise to foreign countries, \$1,252.  
Gold to foreign countries, \$1,400.  
Domestic gold and silver to U. S., \$15,000.

## ACTIONS IN SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF HONOLULU.

L. Ahlo vs. Chas. David, assumpsit.  
W. Ahou vs. L. K. Kentwell, assumpsit.  
Judgment for plaintiff, \$43.25.  
Metropolitan Meat Co., Ltd., vs. L. Matthews and Solomon Matthews.  
W. S. Moblett vs. Frank Aki, Mutual Telephone Co., garnishee, assumpsit.  
W. S. Moblett vs. Ed. M. Valler, Honolulu Iron Works, garnishee, assumpsit.  
Hoffschlager & Co., Ltd., vs. E. L. Lualaba, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, \$33.57.  
Washington Mercantile Co., Ltd., vs. Dr. A. E. Nichol, assumpsit.  
H. C. Reid vs. David McKenzie, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, \$171.25.  
Alexandria Lathian vs. Tasaka, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, \$61.70.  
Metropolitan Meat Co., Ltd., vs. Mrs. E. K. Devauchelle, assumpsit.  
Hoffschlager & Co., Ltd., vs. T. B. Murray, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, \$171.25.  
Club Stables Co., Ltd., vs. Mrs. Teresa Wilcox, assumpsit.  
Pang Tong vs. Imeka, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, \$188.75.  
James Chamberlain vs. Jack Davis, H. F. Hurliman, garnishee, assumpsit.  
J. H. Cummings vs. Oki, assumpsit.  
Honolulu Dairyman's Association, Ltd., vs. T. D. Lucas, assumpsit.

## EXCHANGE.

Following are the current rates of exchange to the countries named—Gold basis:  
Pacific Coast, 50 cents per \$100.  
Canada, 50 cents per \$100.  
Atlantic Coast, 50 cents per \$100.  
London, \$4.85 1/2 per £ Sterling.  
London sixty days, \$4.87 1/2 to \$4.91 1/2 Sterling.  
France, 5.10 francs per dollar.  
Frankfurt, Germany, 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 per mark.  
Auckland and Sydney, \$4.95 per £ Sterling.  
Hongkong, 4 1/4 per Mexican dollar.  
Amoy, 4 1/4 per Mexican dollar.  
Singapore and Shanghai, 4 1/4 per Mexican dollar.  
Yokohama, 50 per Jap. Yen.  
Hiohio, Kobe, Nagasaki, 50 1/2 per Jap. Yen.  
Manila, Hilo, P. I., 4 1/4 per Mexican dollar.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

Allow me to say a few words in praise of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I had a very severe cough and cold and feared I would get pneumonia, but after taking the second dose of this medicine I felt better; three bottles of it cured my cold and the pain in my chest disappeared entirely. I am most respectfully yours for health, Ralph S. Meyers, 64 Thirty-seventh St., Wheeling, W. Va., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

## BY AUTHORITY.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of John Toms, of Kapa, Kauai, Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Mrs. Ella M. Toms, widow of John Toms, alleging that John Toms, of Kapa, Kauai, died intestate at Kapa, Kauai, on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1901, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to her.

It is ordered that Tuesday, the 26th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at Lihue, Kauai, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, October 26, 1901.

By the Court.  
H. D. WISHARD, Clerk.  
2328—Oct. 29; Nov. 5, 12.

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On and after December 2nd, 1901, at the Office of Charles Williams, Honolulu, Hamakua, Hawaii, may be applied for, under conditions of the Land Act of 1896, for Right of Purchase Leases, and more particularly set forth under Part VII of said Land Act.

The following lots in Paauhio Tract, Hamakua, Hawaii:

No.	No.	Area	Appraised Value
1	11	54 Acres	\$1,350.00
2	11	70 "	1,750.00
22	11	54.40 "	1,088.00
27	11	47.90 "	718.50

For plan and further particulars apply at the office of Charles Williams, Honolulu, Hamakua, Hawaii, or at the Public Land Office, Honolulu.

EDWARD S. BOYD,  
Commissioner of Public Lands.  
Public Lands Office, October 21st, 1901.  
2320 Nov. 5, 8, 12.

## Oahu Assessments.

THE 16TH AND 17TH ASSESSMENTS, of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 18TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable October 21.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building.

ELMER E. PAXTON,  
Treasurer Oahu Sugar Company, Ltd.  
Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2331

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated January 10, 1898, made by Susan Blake and Alva Blake, her husband, of Lahaina, Maui, to the Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd., a corporation of said Lahaina, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Honolulu, in Liber 174, on pages 305-308, the said Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd., mortgagee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of conditions therein contained, to wit, the non-payment of interest when due. Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described, will be sold at public auction in front of the courthouse at Wailuku, Maui, on Saturday, the 23rd day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage is thus described:

1. All that certain parcel of land situated in Kihala in the Kanahua valley, Lahaina, described in Kuleana 3702, to D. Malo, as apana 1, being the same premises conveyed to Mrs. Kapika Walters by deed of D. Punahele, dated October 6, 1881, and recorded in Liber 71, on page 324.

2. That certain piece of land consisting of two taro patches situate in the ahupuaa of Kaimahe, Lahaina, and being described in deed to Mrs. Kapika Walters from D. Punahele, said deed being above described.

Terms—Cash. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

PIONEER MILL CO., LTD.,  
Mortgagee.  
By GEORGE HONS,  
Its Attorney.

For further particulars, apply to George Hons, attorney for Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.  
Dated Wailuku, Maui, October 25, 1901.

2328—Oct. 29; Nov. 5, 12, 19.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE, AND OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated January 18, 1887, made by A. P. Waiha, Uakiahina (w.) and Kalawala, her husband, of Pahaia, Kauai, to the Hamoa Plantation Company, an Hawaiian corporation, by indenture dated September 2nd, 1896, and recorded in said office in Liber 151 on page 150, which said mortgage was duly assigned by Geo. H. Robertson, Receiver of said Reciprocity Sugar Company to E. Faxon Bishop, Trustee, by indenture dated September 2nd, 1896, and recorded in said office in Liber 155 on page 154 to 156, and which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said E. Faxon Bishop, Trustee, to the Hamoa Plantation Company, an Hawaiian corporation, by indenture dated September 2nd, 1896, and recorded in Liber 155 on pages 156 and 157, the said Hamoa Plantation Company intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of conditions therein contained, to wit, the non-payment of the principal when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described, excepting therefrom certain premises released from said mortgage by indenture dated February 5th, 1901, and recorded in Liber 101, on page 473, will be sold at public auction in front of the office of George Hons, Esq., in Wailuku, Maui, on Saturday, the 9th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property now covered by said mortgage is thus described:

1. All the undivided one-half interest of Uakiahina in those premises described in R. P. 1923, to Punaui, of twenty-seven acres situate at Hana, Maui.

2. All the right, title and interest of Hoopi (k.), Pahaia (w.), Pahaia (k.), and Kaula (k.), in those premises described in R. P. 2941 to Kaula and Kaula, of 50 7/10 acres situate at Makena, Hana, Maui, said interests covering 24 acres thereof.

3. All the undivided one-half interest of Pahaia Kaula in those premises described in R. P. 5599 to Ika, of 11 acres at Makena, Hana, Maui.

Terms—Cash. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

HAMO A PLANTATION CO.,  
By GEORGE HONS,  
Its Attorney.

For further particulars, apply to George Hons, attorney for the Hamoa Plantation Company.  
Dated Wailuku, Maui, October 10, 1901.

2324—Oct. 15, 22, 29; Nov. 5.

## TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.







## WHARF AND WAVE.

## ARRIVED.

Friday, November 1.  
Str. Waiakale, Piltz, from Kauai ports; 9:45 a. m.  
Schr. Concord, from Paoulo.  
Saturday, November 2.  
Schr. Concord, from Paoulo.  
Schr. Malolo, from Hanalei and Kailua; 3 a. m.  
Str. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Anahola, Makaweli and Eleese; 3:40 a. m.  
Str. Kinu, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports; 2 p. m.  
Str. Hawaii, W. Bennett, from Maui and Molokai ports; 11 a. m.  
Schr. Mille Morris, from Koolau.  
Sunday, November 3.  
Am. schr. Lizzie Vance, Olsen, from San Francisco.  
Am. sp. Emily F. Whitney, Brigman, from San Francisco.  
Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports; 1 a. m.  
Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.  
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Kauai ports; 6:40 a. m.  
Str. Noenu, Wyman, from Hamakua ports; 5:15 a. m.  
Str. Hanalei, Pedersen, from Kauai ports; 2 a. m.  
Schr. Kawallani, Moses, from Panalou.

## DEPARTED.

Friday, November 1.  
Am. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, for San Francisco.  
S. S. Honskong Maru, Filmer, for San Francisco.  
Schr. Waiakale, for Molokai ports.  
Schr. Waiakale, for Molokai ports.  
Schr. Waiakale, for Molokai ports.  
Saturday, November 2.  
Am. schr. R. C. Shade, Sonnerud, for the Sound.  
Sloop Kulani, for Ewa; 11 a. m.  
Monday, November 4.  
Str. Waiakale, Piltz, for Kilauea; 5 p. m.  
Str. Nihau, Thompson, for Punaluu and Honouliuli; 5 p. m.  
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Anahola; 5 p. m.  
Schr. Malolo, for Hanalei and Kailua.  
Schr. Mille Morris, for Koolau ports.  
Schr. Kawallani, for Koolau ports.

## WILL BEAUTIFY NUUANU DRIVES

The Nuuanu road leading to the Pali is to be not only greatly improved but also beautified according to the present plans of the Commissioner of Agriculture. The suggestion was made some time ago that in laying out the forest park ornamental trees should be added, and in that way beautify and popularize one of the already popular drives in the city.

The Abyssinian banana tree was suggested for the purpose and in immediate compliance with the request Commissioner Taylor ordered a half dozen plants of the desired sort, and they have now arrived and will soon be planted where they will do the most good, and will add most to the beauty of the Nuuanu drives.

The Abyssinian banana is known to botanists as Musa Ensete, and it is a very beautiful plant, growing from fifteen to twenty feet in height and with very large leaves. What adds to its beauty of ornamentation is the perfect contrast of colors. The leaves are a very bright green with a broad bright crimson stripe running through the center making a beautiful appearance. The fruit is not edible, though the tree bears regularly. The plant is propagated by suckers. The foliage grows to magnificent proportions and makes fine shade, and is well adapted to sub-tropical countries.

The plants received here came from San Francisco, though they were brought from Abyssinia originally. They have been planted in tubs at the government nursery and as soon as the plants are strong enough will be transplanted to the Nuuanu road.

Besides the banana trees, palms are also to be planted along the road and when all these plans for beautifying it have been carried out the Nuuanu drive will be one of the most attractive in the city.

## Telephones Spit Fire.

Telephone subscribers who live in the Makiki district tried to a few lively sensations Sunday night about 11 o'clock, when an electric wire on King street came into contact with a telephone wire. The phone bells all over the Makiki district began jangling a discordant tune, and those who went to answer the supposed hurry calls were startled by electric flashes. The fuse connections burned out, and the result was that there was so brilliant that there was little need for electric lights. Some of the householders managed, between sputterings, to catch the ear of the operator at the telephone office, and these people were told to procure hatchets and sever the wires. The pyrotechnics ceased before such measures were necessary. The telephone linemen were busy yesterday repairing the damage and connecting a score or more of telephones which had suffered.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

October 28—M. A. da Costa and husband (J.) to M. de M. Jardim, one-half acre of land, Kukuau 24, Hilo, Hawaii, Consideration, \$450.  
B. Konia and wife to M. Vieira, one-third interest in grant 1029, Pohakupuka, North Hilo, Hawaii, Consideration, \$300.  
M. de S. Pacheco to M. M. Regentes, lot 9, block C, Villa Franca, Hilo, Hawaii, Consideration, \$300.  
M. Franco and wife to J. Correira, 3 acres land, Kapaeha, Hamakua, Hawaii, Consideration, \$400.  
W. Grote and wife to August Bomke, lots 5 and 7, Grote tract, Puunui, Honolulu, Oahu, Consideration \$880.  
Kohemakani to Territory of Hawaii, right of way across portions R. P. 2189 and 1684, Papehaua, Kipahulu, Maui, Consideration, \$200.  
E. M. Nakulua and husband to P. Gleason, lots 26 and 27, Apili-Kanepaiki tract, Honolulu, Oahu, Consideration, \$1,000.

Several boxes of algaroba beans have been sent by J. M. Vivas to M. de Souza Canavarro, the former Portuguese charge d'affaires, who is at present in Portugal. Mr. Canavarro writes that several places in Portugal will probably be favorable for the growth of the algaroba.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Ewa and Waiakale districts had a fine shower Sunday night.

Queen Liliuokalani will leave on the China for the Coast, for her visit with Eastern friends.

Professor Koohele, the entomologist, will leave by the Kihau tomorrow to make investigations in the Kihua forests.

Superintendent Boyd, of the Department of Public Works, will leave November 12 for Kauai, on a tour of inspection.

Waiakale people are complaining that the mosquitoes are becoming plentiful in that neighborhood, and that they are doing much damage.

W. J. Coon, who made an appeal to the Circuit Court for release on habeas corpus, has been released on \$1,000 bond, pending the decision.

Fifty recruits for the artillery company stationed at Camp McKinley are on their way to this city. They will probably come on the next transport.

Dr. Shorey, government chemist, is making an examination of the polychrome bean, which is said to have caused the death of Joan Silva, a Portuguese boy.

George Armitage a messenger of the New Amsterdam Bank, in New York, has disappeared with an amount variously estimated from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

John Nott, the pioneer plumber, and wife, celebrated yesterday the forty-sixth anniversary of their wedding. Their numerous children and grandchildren were their guests at a family gathering.

Messrs. Whitehouse and Hawxhurst have got a contract for the construction of six miles of railroad for the Kona Sugar Company. Mr. Hawxhurst is superintending the work, which has already begun.

The locomotives of the O. R. & L. Co.'s road have all been equipped with diamond stacks. These stacks have spark arresters, which will prevent the small carbon fires which have frequently taken place along the line.

At the request of Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, the Planters' Association will send to his home a fourth-year-old Porto Rican, who ran away from home and came over here with a band of immigrants.

A four-room cottage on Punchbowl, occupied by Kuna, a drayman employed by Huestace & Co., was entirely destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. It is believed that the explosion of an oil lamp started the blaze.

A new fish has been added to Fish Inspector Berndt's collection of specimens. It is one of the well known climbing species, but as this specimen varies in color from the type known heretofore, it has been preserved.

Queen Liliuokalani is the witness to be summoned in the investigation into the destruction of the valuable oil feather cloak, before the fire court. It is now claimed that the cloak was stolen from Lohani Palace many years ago.

Quick work is being done on the Rapid Transit extension. Work was started from Liliha street on Tuesday, and the excavations have already been made out to the Reform School, and the tracks have been laid for about 200 feet.

The meeting of the First Hebrew Congregation was held yesterday afternoon at the Progress Hall, at which the question of a burying ground was generally discussed. Several locations are in prospect, but nothing definite was decided upon.

A cakewalk and dance is being arranged by the colored people of Honolulu, to raise money for sending home half a dozen old folks, who wish to return to the South. The entertainment is to be given at San Antonio Hall, November 23.

Dr. Camp had a case yesterday morning of a Portuguese boy dying from the effect of eating the green beans of a Ponciana Regia. Dr. Camp consulted with Wray Taylor, and an investigation will be started to find the active toxic principle of the bean.

T. H. Gibson began his work as superintendent of the Boys' Reform School in Palama on Saturday. He states that as things are going on very well at present, he does not intend to make any changes in the management. There are now forty-two boys in the school.

A new set of rules and regulations for electrical wiring is being formulated by the Public Works Department, but it will require several weeks for its completion. Hereafter greater care must be exercised in the installation of wires, and the recommendations made by the Board of Underwriters in this connection will be followed.

Marshal Hendry is arranging for the shipment of the remains of late Senator A. Ray on the transport Kilpatrick, which is due from the States next week. The body will be carried to Manila, and then back to San Francisco, or perhaps to New York. Returning transports rarely stop at Honolulu, and for that reason the long journey must be made with the remains before given a final resting place in Chicago.

## Mahukona Shipping.

Arrived—November 1, bark Ruth Peterson, 22 days from San Francisco; general merchandise to Hawaii Railway Co., Ltd.

Departed—November 1, brig Gallie, Hollingson, for San Francisco. Cargo, 1,097,100 pounds sugar, valued at \$43,429.75, and 78 hides, at \$231.94; total value, \$44,261.69. Hind, Rolph & Co., agents. Passengers per Gallie, Mr. Shanks and Miss an Declin.

A leguminous annual of tropical Africa called "woadna" by the natives, and botanically known as Glycine subterranea, is looked upon by M. Balland, a chemical expert, as the first complete food found by him in a natural state. The fruit matures underground, like the peanut. It is egg-shaped, has a dark red outer skin with black stripes, and furnishes a white flour resembling that of chestnuts. Two pounds of these beans daily would supply a man's needs. Analysis shows 58 per cent of starchy substance, 19 nitrogenous, 10 water, 6 oil, 4 cellulose and 3 ash.

The steamer Claudine brought 200 pieces of portable track from Kahului. This forms part of a big shipment of rails, cars and other railroad material, of which the rest is at present in Kahului. The shippers were not able to find stevedores to handle the stuff, as the Japanese were celebrating their emperor's birthday, and would not work. She will probably take the rest on her next trip. The rails which have come will be shipped on the schooner Rob Roy by the Dowsett Company, to whom it is consigned.

## PRIEST COMPLAINS OF BIGOTRY ON ONE OF THE PLANTATIONS

Catholic Mission, Wailuku, Maui, October 29, 1901.

Editor Advertiser—Allow me space to enter a protest against the bigotry prevailing in the hospital of the Pala plantation on Maui against Roman Catholics. Here are the facts:

On Thursday, October 24, at 10:20 a. m., occurred a sad accident, a tunnel caving in on four Portuguese laborers, killing one outright and seriously injuring two others.

Living at Wailuku, I received a telephone message at 1:20 p. m. to go to the Pala hospital, where somebody in a dying condition wished to receive the last rites of the church.

At once I hurried to catch the train, which was about to leave for Pala. On the way over I learned about the disaster which had happened in the morning. Arriving at the hospital, I met Dr. McConkey outside, at the foot of the veranda stairs, engaged in a conversation. Asking him if the victims of the accident were alive yet, he responded in the affirmative, and I hurried to see them. Now, at the door of the said hospital, appears Mr. D. Lindsay, the manager of Pala plantation, telling me that I could not go in, except with the permission of the doctor. Now, he saw me passing the doctor and talking to him, but the doctor told me nothing to prohibit me from entering. Besides, it was the doctor's duty to see that the patients had received already during several hours the cares of the doctor, and he consequently could, as stated, indulge in his conversation.

Everybody understands easily that useless visitors should be kept away from a patient in such a critical moment, but then I am the minister of the Catholic religion, which these dying men profess. They claimed my services. I was sent for to Wailuku. I ran my legs off to reach them. Every moment, I said to myself, may be the last one for them on earth. And I am told here to stay out.

Turning around then, I asked the doctor whether I was permitted to go in. He seemed surprised at my question, and I was unable to make out who was the captain and who was the mate under the circumstances. Instead of answering me the doctor went in to see about the sick men. He comes out to tell me—to wait.

Now, I declare this an outrage on the liberty of conscience, committed against the poor wretches who lost their health and perhaps their lives in the service of the plantation. Nobody ever saw the doctor go to receive at his bedside the spiritual father he believes in. Even to the prisoners in the penitentiaries, the ministrations of religion, when claimed, are never refused.

Now it is true, that after a short while of my anxious waiting the doctor told me to go in, but lectured me with the useless remark, that I should avoid exciting them. If the dying men had only known that I was there, but kept waiting outside, then they would have been very naturally in the greatest excitement. For the balance, the doctor said that my ministrations were perfectly welcome. Now allow me to state to whomsoever wishes to know and is able to understand it, that the priestly ministrations to the dying man, if requested and received with confidence, are perfectly welcome.

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